PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 209 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
5th Sept.	Mooltan ..	10000	..	..
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yokohi Maru	H. Nojiri	4008	21st Aug.	2nd Sept.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	27th Aug.	9th Sept.
Kamakura Maru	T. Kuwabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept.
Mayori Maru	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.
Bangoon Maru	H. Aomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA,
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 108 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 170,000

Incorporated in Japan.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inaho Maru....	T. Wakazawa	3939	25th Aug.	9th Sept.
Saigon Maru...	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.
Shinkoku Maru...	S. Ayabe	5336	13th Sept.	24th Sept

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Ravelin Street.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES

Apply to

E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 186, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY
Phone: 2352. Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.

OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 1 th

SAILINGS 1915.

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	....	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..... London via Marseilles	562 650	833 1,038	426 488	639 732
Liverpool ..... London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	640 —	908 944	650 —	976 713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancellation without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.

BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TORNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
29, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Nuwera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe Africa America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time	Route.
"LINGA"	2,185	Saturday 4th September.		*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 3rd Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Slow Mail)

S. S. "CHAKDARA" 3,035 tons sailing on Friday the 3rd September, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 4th September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay

2nd September, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept!

*Will not call at Marseilles but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	455	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	650	987
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	638	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	608	905
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return ti are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

EST.MATES ON APPLICATIO

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906
(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 8,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

When the bowels become constipated, digestion is impaired, billiousness ensues, the mind becomes sluggish, and a general dispirited feeling is the result. Kasagra is the *best remedy* for *constipation*. D 19

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent characters, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 19,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sidney
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 387.
Hornby Road Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

68 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Klang (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Bangkok	Shanghai
Delhi	Batavia	Tsingtau
Penang	Sourabaya	(North China)
Puket	Saigon	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 84.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 28 81 500
Capital Paid-Up ..... Rs. 13,14,079
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tatpeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.

Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.

Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Blüthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

WANTED—GARDENING EXPERT for a short period to plan and lay out a few Gardens in Bansda State. State qualification and terms. Applications with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to the RAJASAHEB of BANSDA via Billimoria. 1633

REWAH STATE LEATHER FACTORY.—WANTED a qualified ACCOUNTANT, experienced, hard working, practical, cash security Rs. 2,000, knowledge of Typewriting a qualification, good wages to the right man. Apply with copies of Testimonials to P. N. VATAL, Manager. 801

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED an active European Army Pensioner for the post of Superintendent of Dilkusha Gardens, Lucknow. A single man or a married man with no family and with a knowledge of gardening preferred.

Apply in writing with copies of testimonials, stating age, service and amount of pension, to Lt.-Col. C. S. PRINCE. Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. 809

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A EUROPEAN Medical Officer for the Manipur State, Assam. Must be fully qualified. Salary Rs. 700 per month, with free furnished quarters and travelling allowance at Government rates. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.

J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar,
601 Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

WANTED—An Assistant Professor of Sanskrit who has a real command of Sanskrit, in the Subordinate Educational Service, on Rs. 100 p. m., for the Muir Central College, Allahabad. Applications stating qualifications, date of birth, length of residence in the United Provinces and nationality, with copies of testimonials (not to be returned), should be sent to the PRINCIPAL, Muir Central College, Allahabad, before 31st August 1915.

E. G. HILL, D. Sc.,
Principal,
Muir Central College, Allahabad.
803

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—

1. Name of Applicant
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.

WANTED experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, one who has served attorney's office will be preferred. Apply to Box No. 33, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1669

WANTED SECOND HAND BOILERS 30 by 7 by 125 and 24 by 6½ by 125 also COTTON PRESS MACHINERY. Write to C. M. HIRAKHANWALA, Jalna. 1646

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, AGRA.—WANTED immediately a temporary Professor of Botany. Must have passed final or previous M. Sc. Examinations. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to PRINCIPAL. 603

WANTED a STOCK VERIFIER. Salary Rs. 160, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 240, with Travelling Allowance at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per day. Applicants must state their age and previous experience and should forward their applications with testimonials to the CHIEF EXAMINER OF ACCOUNTS, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow. 604

WANTED a temporary DRAFTSMAN on Rs. 80 p.m. Services terminable at a month's notice either way. No joining expenses. Selected candidate will have to join at once. Further particulars on application. Apply with true copies of testimonials to

The STATE ENGINEER,
Kashmir Durbar,
1651 Srinagar-Kashmir.

WANTED—One M. Sc. or M.A., and two B. Sc.s or B.A.s, with teaching experience for the following subjects:—ENGLISH, LATIN, MATHEMATICS, GEOGRAPHY, HISTORY. Salary from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. Preference will be given to those having knowledge of Commercial Subjects as well. Apply to Mr. A. MONIZ, Governing Director, Pioneer Commercial College, The Mall, Lahore. 606

WANTED for MATERNITY HOSPITAL opening Oct., a EUROPEAN LABOUR WARD SISTER, (C. M. B. preferred) Rs. 105—10—Rs. 125, with quarters and board.

Two EUROPEAN WARD SISTERS, Rs. 80 with quarters and board. Apply with copies of diplomas and three recent testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. 801

WANTED a CLERK TYPIST to fill up a vacancy on the Permanent Establishment on Rs. 20 per month to begin with

The period of probation will be three years counting towards service. Only those possessing the requisite educational test qualifying for permanent service need apply.

E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P. D.,
Poona, 28th August, 1915. 1648

WANTED a CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army Gwalior Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications.

Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 15th September, 1915, to—

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
803 Gwalior, C.I.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—Applications are invited to reach the undersigned's Office not later than 15th September, for the Post of Superintendent of the Office of the Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior. Experience in Traffic Working and Office Routine and ability to control Office hands, essential. Preference will be given to a man well up in Rates Work.

Age, qualifications, pay expected and present salary to be stated in application which must be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.

The successful applicant will be required to join on 1st November, 1915.

Pay according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 p.m.

B. LAWRENCE,
600 Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior.

WANTED.—1. EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS for employment in the Hyderabad Public Works Department for a period of about five years on a salary of Hyderabad Rs. 700 per mensem plus allowances.

2. Applications should contain the following particulars:—
(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places where educated.
(3) Examinations passed.
(4) Whether applicant knows Urdu or Telugu.
(5) Particulars of previous employment together with the salaries drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

3. Applications together with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th of September, 1915.

4. Hyderabad Rs. 118 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.

A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
804 P. W. Department.

WANTED.

ENGLISHWOMAN, wishing to return to India about end of October, would give services in return for passage or part passage. Apply to "VOYAGE", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

WANTED a L. M. E and L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with some experience. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to

HONY. GENERAL MANAGER,
Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban
800 (Muttra).

WANTED immediately one 4ft. to 5ft. CENTRIFUGAL PUMP guaranteed capacity 250 gallons per minute against 90 to 100 ft head direct coupled to 230 volt. Direct current motor of 12 B.H.P. Whole must be of first class English manufacture. Apply giving every particular to the MUNICIPAL OFFICER, JAMNAGAR, Kathiawar. 1652

WANTED.—An ESTIMATOR and QUANTITY SURVEYOR for building work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to—

E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P. D.,
Poona, 31st August, 1915. 1663

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE.—Two-seater, splendid "LITTLE" CAR, 20 H.-P., 4 Cyl. complete. Can easily carry five. Apply J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

ENGLISH DESSERT WALNUTS and APPLES, 9lbs. nett, by V. P. Parcel-post, for Rs. 3-8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, The Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab. Telegrams, Banon, Kulu. 1390

FOR SALE—A WHITE ARAB ENTIRE 14-3, about 8 years old thoroughly reliable for children and family. Price Rs. 500. Open to a reasonable offer. Apply to Messrs. R. SCOTT & Co., Gowalia Tank. 1643

ELEPHANTS FOR SALE—About Twenty Elephants, mostly young ones, will be offered for sale by auction at Walayar on the 6th October, 1915.

For details apply to the CONSERVATOR of FORESTS, Coimbatore, Madras Presidency.

C. D. McCARTHY,
605 Conservator of Forests, W. C.

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lanes. No. 21 Apply GROUND FLOOR 1661

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

TO BE LET—New and open Ventilated house to be let for high class Hindu gentlemen, at Dadi Seth Agiari Lane, near Agiari. 1639

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensen. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Trust Property and Credits standing in the name of GOSWAMI TIKAYET SHRI GIRDHARIJI GOVINDRAIJI MAHARAJ, late of Nathdwara in Dodeypore and of Bombay Vallabhya Goswami Hindu Inhabitant High Priest of the Vaishnava Hindus ..... Deceased.

KANJI MAWJI DWIVEDI of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, the proving Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late Goswamini Maharani Vahuji, widow of the abovenamed deceased residing at Falkland Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of August in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine hundred and fifteen and in the sixth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
The 11th day of August, 1915.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
1665 Petitioner's Attorneys.

Severe headache? Won't stop, nothing handy? Call at the nearest chemist's, "Stearns' Headache Cure, please." One wafer gives almost instant relief. C-20

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DAMODAR RAMJEE has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, sale, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate at Warden Road, Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District of and Sub-district of Bombay together with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses bungalows and stables standing thereon containing by admeasurement 1753.83 square yards or thereabouts but described in some deeds as containing 1008 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 661 and 676, Old Survey Nos. 70 and 1/70 and New Survey No. 3/7131 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 3510. (1AB) Street No. 27B, and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Pargji Soorji and partly by the property of Carsondas Tejpal on or towards the south partly by a passage and partly by the property allotted to Kessowji Ramji and Dwarkadas Narandas on or towards the west partly by the property of Carsondas Tejpal and partly by the property allotted to Kessowji Ramji and Dwarkadas Narandas and partly by the said Warden Road and on or towards the East by the property formerly of the late Sir Dinshaw Petit and now of the Bomonji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital.

Dated at Bombay this 1st day of September, 1915.

PAYNE & CO.,
1666 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE KHANDESH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 rupees ten per share will be paid on the paid Capital up to the 30th June, 1915, to the Shareholders of the Khandesh Press Co., Ltd., on and after MONDAY, 6th September, 1915, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on production of share certificates at the Registered Office of the Company No. 31, Church Gate Street, Fort.

DREWET CHOWNA & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 31st August, 1915. 1664

AUCTION SALE

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KALBADEVI ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hurjiwan Virji, Ranchordas Cullianji, Pragji Cullianji and Manibhai Dharamsey, the Special Commissioners and Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 579 of 1903 and in pursuance of the authority given to them by certain orders made in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903 and dated respectively the 25th day of September, 1906, 1st day of November, 1906, and 14th day of April, 1915, and an order dated the 17th day of July, 1915, made in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903, and Suit Nos. 840 of 1914, 849 of 1914, 1902 of 1914 and 218 of 1915. Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by public auction at the premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale on SATURDAY, the 11th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned very valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage buildings, and premises standing thereon situate at Kalbadevie Road which said buildings and property are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 1810, 1811, 3073, 3077-79 and Street No. 102-104 and 3A, 7, 9 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 461 of Pension and Tax bearing Collector's New No. 2431 Old Survey No. 23 and New Survey No. 123 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of Harjiwan Virji and Ranchordas Cullianji as representing the Plaintiffs and Defendants 1 to 6 in the said Suit No. 579 of 1903 and the said piece of land or ground contains by admeasurement 1297, 81 square yards or thereabouts and the said premises are situate in the Registration Sub-District formerly of Bhuleshwar but now of Bombay and are bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the Property formerly of Mowji Premji and now of Vallubhdas Jamnadas on or towards the South partly by property of Naronji Purmanand and partly by Kolbhat Lane on or towards the East by the Kalbadevi Road and on or towards the West by the property of Morarji Velji and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the parties to the said Suit No. 579 of 1903.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale applications may be made to Messrs. Little & Co., Attorneys to the Vendors, at their office, Old Secretariat, Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

Private offers for the purchase of the said property are invited and may be made in writing to Messrs Little & Co., at their said office before SATURDAY the 11th day of September, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 66 CASES WIRE NAILS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of the concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bunder, the following:—

66 cases wire nails, damaged by sea water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT NISHANPADA ROAD OR BENGALEEPURA STREET OPPOSITE DOONGRI BAZAR AND NEW BENGALEEPURA OR OOMERKHADI.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

H. C. Suit No. 284 of 1914.

GULAMALI MAHOMED SAJAN.....P'tiff.
v/s
MAHOMED CASSUM DHARAMSEY and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Jafferbhai Dattu, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the decree made in the above suit on the 7th day of November, 1914, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following day, time and place.

Properties at Nishanpada Road or Bengaleepura Street opposite Doongri and, and New Bengaleepura, or Oomerkhadi on SATURDAY, the 4th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Particulars of Lot No. 2:—All that messuage tenement, or dwelling house standing on Fazendari ground belonging to Manekji Jeena containing by admeasurement 159 square yards or thereabouts situate at Bengaleepura Street, without the Fort of Bombay which said permises are bounded as follows,, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public street called Bengaleepura, on or towards the west by vacant ground of Shri Nathji Maharaj and on or towards the north by the range of the said Shri Nathji Maharaj and on or towards the south by the house of Shaikh Boodhur Tinner and is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30.

Particulars of lot No. 3:—All that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing on Fazandari land, belonging to Maneckji Jeena, situate lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in New Bengaleepura or Oomarkhadi, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by Bengaleepura or Oomerkhadi, on or towards the west by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by a passage and the house of Khoja Mahomed Sajan, and on or towards the south by the passage and house of Gunpat Gowrojee.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, attorneys for the said Receiver at their office at old Agra Bank Buildings No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF DR. M. AMANN, THE MANAGER OF MESSRS. FARBEN-FABRIKEN BAYER AND CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture (made to order) consisting of drawing room suite of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, teakwood bentwood and cane chairs, easy chairs, Chesterfield sofas, mirror door almiras, cupboards, velvet lined show case, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, writing tables, revolving chair, black wood carved table, book-case, square marble top tables, teapoys, fancy wall clock, photo frames and basins, iron bedstead, brass curtain poles, tops and rings, dumbwaiter, electric table and wall lamps, dining table, dining chairs, meat-safes, hanging teak wood cabinets, folding teapoys, towel horses, etc.

The property of Dr. M. Amann, the Manager of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.

The above is now on view at Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO

Lipton Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2329.

SALE ON FRIDAY, 3RD SEPTEMBER, 1915, AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the vaccant shop at Church Gate Street, Fort, near the Church (where all goods are removed for sale), the up-to-date and substantial made household furniture consisting of dining table, and chairs, meatsafes, dinnurwaggons, drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, drawing hall and corner cabinets, marble top hall tables and teapoys, vases, pictures, fancy tiled and wooden teapoys, loweasy and curzonchairs, a large assortment of cane-seated and wooden chairs, folding wooden chairs, deck-chairs, writing dressing and wash-hand tables, single and double almiras clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, carpet and a few pieces of glass and crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman doing away with his house.

Goods are on view.

BAILEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1915.

MESSRS SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

OF FURNITURE, AT SOUNTERTAS BUILDING, NEAR THE FIRE BRIGADE STATION, SANKLI STREET. BYCULLA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will. on THURSDAY, the 9th day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd Floor of the premises as above the household furniture of Mrs. A. F. Werner, consisting of sofas, chairs, cabinets, easy chairs, teapoys, dining tables, side board, bedsteads, cupboards, chest of drawers, one English piano, recently bought, one gramophone with about 40 records, pictures, glassware, crockery and similar other household articles.

Goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-DAY—SPECIAL
Matinee 5-15
THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII.
Three Shows:—7, 8-45 and 10-30.
OLYMPIA
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief of India

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE EX-SOLDIERS' SOCIETY OF INDIA AND BURMA

will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

on Friday the 10th September 1915 in aid of the Presidency War Fund, Women's Branch.

Dancing to commence at 9-30 p. m.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a selection of Music under the direction of Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Bandmaster.

Entrance Rs. 3—0—0 one Gent. and Lady.
" Rs. 1—8—0 extra lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Branch Secretary.

W. J. PYRKE,
Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society, "Times" Building, Bombay.

Next time you have a disagreeable cough, don't let it wear you out. Get a box of Zymole Trokeys they loosen the cough and stop the irritation. B-27

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

A Most Realistic Topical Drama

"THE CHILD KILLERS"

A beautiful story of France founded on an actual incident of the war.

WIFFLES in another of his screaming comedies.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS.

Remarkable pictures taken a 100 yards from the Huns. Trench mortars wrecking German trenches. Actual fighting in the Argonne. Tunnelling towards a German trench.

Commencing Monday, Sept. 6th. Maurice E. Bandmann presents

'THE GROTESQUES"

England's leading Concert Party from the Savoy Theatre, London.

Plan now open at ROSE & CO.

IMPERIAL CINEMA,

CHARNI ROAD.

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

BRIDGE OF TERROR

DRAMA IN 3 PARTS.

ALSO

PATHE'S GAZETTE & COMICS.

PRIZE SHOW 5 TO 6-30 P. M.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

GAIETY THEATRE 6-30 & 10 p. m.

NEW ARTISTES. NEW PICTURES.

First appearence

MISS GWENNIE GORDON

In Latest Chorus Songs.

LEO GANN

Expert Dancer—a sure success.

H.S. Blaine, one of the winners of Competitions, as Baboo Banarjee.

MY LALY'S JEWELS

Startling Drama.

WIFFLES, NUF SED.

An all-around Vaudeville and Cinema show at the above Theatre to-night.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The All-India Weather Report indicates that rainfall has been heavy in the United Provinces, especially in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Lucknow. During the past twenty-four hours Cawnpore and Lucknow had nine and ten inches of rain respectively. Light to moderate rain fell in Bengal and Assam. Decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces is forecasted. There is no large change elsewhere.

SURAT DISTRICT CROP REPORTS.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Aug. 31.

It is stated in the official weekly reports for the week ending 30th instant that early rain is needed in every taluka. Owing to absence of rain the sowing of rice has been delayed and the rice crop is withering. During the week rain was recorded as follows:—Pardi 1.83 inches, Balsar .56, Chikli .59, Jalalpur .59, Chorasi .2, Orpad nil, Mandvi .15, Bardoli nil, Valod .53, Bang .53, Dharampur 1.18, Bansda 1.31, Sachin nil.

EARTHQUAKE IN BURMA.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

An earthquake is reported from Bassein during the early hours this morning.

HEAVY RAINS AT LUCKNOW.

(News Bureau.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 1.

Exceptionally heavy rain has fallen during the last 24 hours and local reports from various quarters of Lucknow and adjacent villages announce the collapse of numerous kutcha houses. For 24 hours ending yesterday morning 5¼ inches have been registered. Rain has continued without break till now. This morning there are no signs of clearing yet.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 1st Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 1st September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.63	63.48	60.25	62.86
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.19	66.85	62.60	73.85
Esplanade[Gok Pej. Hospl.]	0.15	62.72	64.21	72.99
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.40	69.34	71.71	76.49

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 1st September 1915 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab; night temperature is also above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Agra has had 0.16in., Mainpuri 0.52in., Jhansi 0.27in., Cawnpore 9.21in., and Allahabad 0.78in. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now below normal except in the extreme western districts, more especially during the day when the deficiency ranges between 10 deg. and 13 deg. F.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is also above normal at Jodhpur, Ajmer and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.19in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and at Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature has risen and is now nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.63in., Ratnagiri 0.10in., Mormugao 0.51in., and Karwar 0.72in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in Hyderabad and local in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.11in., Nizamabad 0.69in, and Hyderabad 0.53in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has moved out of the reporting area in the United Provinces. Rainfall has ceased in the Central Provinces but been nearly general though less heavy in the United Provinces. Cawnpore again reports a heavy fall of 9.21in. In the Peninsula, there has been an increase of precipitation in the northern half but a decrease in the southern half; nearly general rain has fallen in the Konkan and fairly general rain in the reporting area in Hyderabad. Isolated showers have again occurred in Kathiawar.

Fairly general rain is likely in the United Provinces, local rain in the Konkan and a few showers in the central parts of the country and Malabar. Isolated showers are possible in Hyderabad and Kathiawar.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of September, 1915.

Stations.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of last 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
Persian Gulf—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (30th)	99.5	84.9	89	..	0	—0.01
Jask	91.8	83.5	81	..	0	—0.06
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (30th)	89.3	84.7	84	..	0	—0.17
Punjab—						
Multan	103.6	81.9	59	..	0.65	—3.75
Rawalpindi	96.7	76.8	65	..	13.07	—6.11
Lahore	104.7	84.3	51	..	2.54	—10.24
Hissar	104.7	82.5	44	..	4.37	..
Ambala	96.9	80.1	77	..	10.51	—9.22
Delhi	102.2	80.0	80	0.09	7.44	—11.80
United Provinces—						
Agra	91.6	77.6	75	0.16	13.64	—6.91
Mainpuri	79.0	75.3	96	0.52	20.13	0.71
Jhansi	86.1	74.2	92	0.27	18.07	—10.67
Cawnpore	77.4	74.5	98	9.21	43.84	17.55
Allahabad	80.8	74.0	90	0.78	28.83	—0.13
Sind and Rajputana						
Jacobabad	104.7	81.2	75	..	0.06	—2.12
Karachi	87.1	79.0	79	..	0.25	—5.46
Ajmer	90.2	81.0	59	..	7.85	—8.60
Jalpore	99.5	79.1	54	..	8.07	—10.43
Kotah	90.6	81.6	66	..	13.54	—7.75
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—						
Bhuj	92.2	76.8	81	..	3.69	—7.86
Dwarka	88.0	78.1	82	0.04	7.37	—5.36
Veraval	82.6	78.7	85	0.04	6.78	—8.54
Rajkot	91.2	72.8	84	0.19	6.05	—14.97
Bhavnagar Para	91.8	76.6	73	..	7.45	—8.62
Surat	86.1	75.7	79	0.07	19.78	—13.51
Ahmedabad	95.5	79.6	66	..	9.11	—16.07
Deesa	97.9	79.0	80	..	4.30	—15.40
Neemuch	92.6	75.1	78	..	12.42	—9.78
Indore	92.6	71.8	85	..	18.15	—5.29
Central Provinces—						
Jubbulpore	82.5	71.5	88	..	62.06	18.97
Saugor	82.5	72.0	87	..	3.456	0.60
Hoshangabad	82.6	73.2	92	..	34.82	—1.87
Khandwa	85.8	73.9	76	..	18.51	—2.53
Akola	90.5	71.5	77	..	19.89	—2.50
Amraoti	88.3	72.3	78	..	19.74	—3.48
Nagpur	84.2	74.3	76	..	31.90	—3.33
Chanda	90.3	76.4	73	..	29.23	—9.03
Raipur	84.2	74.6	82	0.05	38.13	1.33
Konkan—						
Bombay	84.0	78.4	87	0.63	63.48	5.17
Ratnagiri	85.3	77.3	85	0.10	69.32	—14.78
Mormugao	85.5	75.7	98	0.51	68.27	—9.65
Karwar	83.9	76.0	95	0.72	73.80	—28.51
Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—						
Malegaon	90.4	71.1	64	..	13.22	0.29
Ahmednagar	88.5	67.5	73	..	13.92	2.53
Poona	84.2	69.5	81	0.03	24.90	9.13
Sholapur	93.6	68.3	80	0.11	11.22	—3.59
Bijapur	89.3	68.2	76	..	6.52	—1.74
Belgaum	77.8	66.5	97	0.05	32.47	—1.24
Aurangabad	88.3	69.1	72	..	19.47	1.93
Nizamabad (Indur).	88.1	72.4	76	0.69	21.46	—4.89
Hyderabad	86.3	71.0	88	0.53	28.59	11.15
Malabar and Ceylon						
Mangalore	83.0	74.3	95	0.01	80.00	—18.67
Calicut	82.8	76.1	93	..	75.72	—5.92
Cochin	87.9	74.9	85	..	68.55	4.22
Colombo	86.1	74.6	93	..	21.15	4.76
Madras (excluding Malabar) and Mysore—						
Masulipatam	87.3	78.9	87	..	26.15	8.42
Bellary	94.1	73.5	62	..	11.37	—5.16
Cuddapah	92.0	76.2	75	0.08	10.63	—2.78
Madras	89.1	79.4	79	..	11.31	0.20
Bangalore	78.6	67.8	88	..	12.48	—0.20
Coimbatore	89.2	71.5	78	0.01	6.41	—2.21
Trichinopoly	96.0	75.3	68	..	6.26	—0.94
Negapatam	90.7	76.8	79	..	5.98	—1.17

Mr. J. H. Stone, Director of Public Instruction, Madras, is expected back in Madras next week from Home.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers;

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 1st September 1915, was 29.907 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .13 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 31st August, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.771	inches
Temperature of Air	81.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5	"
Dew Point	76.2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.854	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.6	"
Maximum temperature of Air	84.0	"
Minimum do. do.	77.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	201	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.75	inches
Total fall during month	8.83	"
Do. do. Year	64.83	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 1st Sept.	0.06	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	HIGH WATER. Depth on sill. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay. Mean Time. h m	LOW WATER. Depth on sill. ft. in.
	Sept.			Sept.		
W.	1	m 3 51	24 10	1	m 9 17	21 2
					9 40a	18 6
Th.	2	m 4 48	24 3	2	m 10 28	22 0
		3 45a	23 8		6 43a	19 1
Fr.	3	m 6 15	24 0	3		
		5 3a	23 1		0 55a	22 0
Sat.	4	m 8 17	24 5	4	m 0 17	19 3
		6 58a	23 0		2 22a	21 6
Sun.	5	m 9 11	25 3	5	m 1 40	18 11
		8 29a	22 8		3 14a	20 8
Mon	6	m 9 44	26 1	6	m 2 37	18 3
		9 24a	24 8		3 50a	19 8
Tu.	7	m 10 15	26 11	7	m 3 24	17 6
		10 8a	25 9		4 21a	18 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week;—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
1 (Wednesday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 55m.
2 (Thursday)	6h 24m	6h. 54m.
3 (Friday)	6h 24m	6h. 53m.
4 (Saturday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 52m.
5 (Sunday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 51m.
6 (Monday)	6h. 24m.	6h. 50m.
7 (Tuesday)	6h. 25m.	6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon.—Full Moon 1915 Aug. 25th 3h 40-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept. rd 3h 5-2m p. m.

INDIAN STUDENTS AND THE O.T.C.

Mr. K. Guruswami of St. John's College, Cambridge, writes to the "Daily Chronicle" as follows:—

To many in England, who till the Great Powers of Europe began the bloody struggle and occupied themselves little with thoughts of other countries, one of the revelations in this tremendous tragedy has been the manifestation of the true spirit of India in relation to affairs British or Imperial. It is not too much to say that India has acted generously and nobly. No man, be he the most inconsiderate globe-trotter, the most incredulous journalist, or the most diabolical politician, can now induce himself or others to doubt the strength of her faith. One has only to think of her finance, her crises, and of her half-fed, ill-clothed, plague and cholera-moelsted peasant-multitudes, illiterate, but hard-working and peace-loving, and then think of her Expeditionary force promptly sent on the declaration of war, fully equipped for the field in every detail. Think of her misery and poverty, human beings having to live on £2 a year, and then think if you will of her magnificent donations and subscriptions.

Yes, it becomes her well; had there been less generosity, less readiness on her part to offer assistance in time of danger, it would not have been in accordance with my country's traditions. It would not have been an adequate expression of my country's soul.

Yet we Indians in this country, try as we may, cannot even get a training in the O.T.C.—let alone commissions in any army—in the very Universities that have admitted us into their colleges. The authorities, we find, are as ready to reject our applications as we are eager to offer ourselves for work of military value. I hesitate to believe that it is our nationality that puts us in a peculiarly disadvantageous position, for this interpretation of the situation would only land those who offer it in monstrous self-contradictions.

Lord Morley, in days when he was less obscure than now, said that my countrymen "cry for the moon." Whether the thought in this does more credit to his powers of judgment and of sympathetic imagination, or the expression to his erudition, I do not know; but I would like to know if you or any of your readers would say that our cry for a place at the front is a "cry for the moon," and hence this letter.

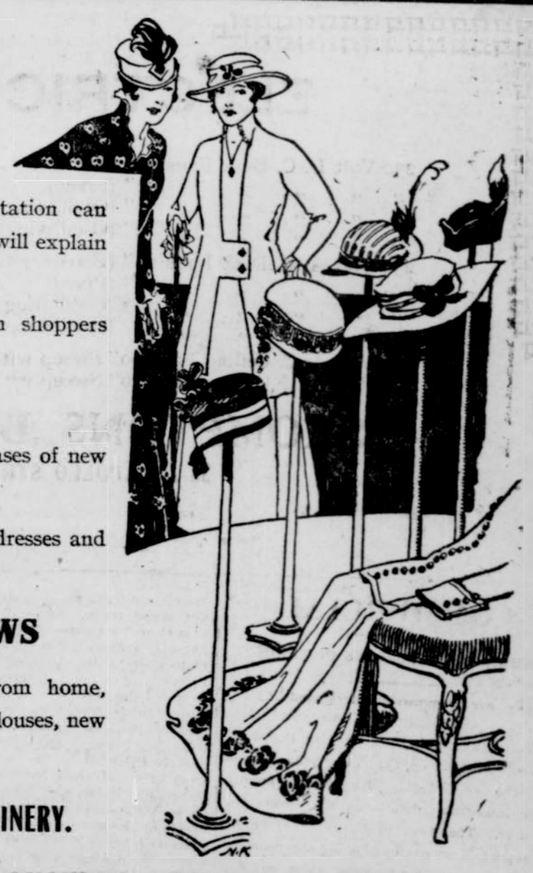
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.

MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON. ENGLAND.

ARCADE MOTTOES. No. 1.

"TIRELESS ENERGY"



An establishment of our size and reputation can never stand still: a review of this week will explain what we mean.

MONDAY:—Packed all day with keen shoppers after Rupee Bargains.

TUESDAY:—The same, only more so.

WEDNESDAY:—Busy all day opening cases of new goods.

THURSDAY:—Special display of new dresses and Millinery.

OUR ARCADE WINDOWS

Are now reflecting the newest ideas from home, some charming Afternoon Gowns, Dainty Blouses, new dress materials and

A CHOICE DISPLAY OF MODEL MILLINERY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT IS SHOWING NEW GOODS, BRIGHT PLEASING DISPLAYS IN EACH WINDOW OF EXTENSIVE ARCADE.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

PASSPORD FRAUD

A JOURNALIST FINED £50.

A fine of £50 was imposed at Bow-street London, on Harold Jeffrey Darnton Fraser described as a British subject and a journalist, for having in his possession an irregular or false passport issued by the United States Embassy in London.

It was stated that on March 12 Fraser went to the Embassy and obtained a passport on which he was described as an American citizen. With the passport he travelled across Europe by way of Norway to Copenhagen, through Germany, Austria and Rumania to Constantinople, and then worked his way back to England through Malta and France. The passport was available for two months.

The Embassy got to know that he was not a citizen of the United States, and advised their representatives on the Continent that they were not to renew it. At the time of its expiry Fraser was in Rumania. He there obtained a British passport, how it is not possible to say.

After arriving in England he wished to return to France. He called at the French Consulate in London to have his passport revised. Captain Savy asked for his papers. He produced both the British and American passports. The matter was then reported to the police.

Fraser said he was born of British parents in Chicago. He was a British subject by British law and an American citizen by American law.

TWELVE MEMBERS OF ONE FAMILY AT THE FRONT.

A remarkable record of family service at the front was created by the departure from Ashford, Kent, during mail week with a draft of a Lancashire regiment for active service of Private Patrick Goulding, who belongs to St. Helens, Lancashire. Goulding's father and 10 brothers are already serving in a Lancashire regiment, and on his arrival in France there will be a dozen members of the family on active service. The father is an old service man, and rejoined his regiment from the Reserve on the outbreak of the war.

In order to permit her husband to rejoin the Navy, in which he formerly served as gunner, Mrs. Plant, of Byfleet, Surrey, has taken over his postal duties and is now delivering letters. Mrs. Plant had already 23 relatives serving with the colours.

The investigation in connection with the supplementary conspiracy case which will be tried shortly by the special tribunal at Lahore is in progress.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B-16

BERLIN'S BAD HOUSING CONDITIONS.

15 P. C. HOUSEHOLDS OCCUPY ONLY ONE ROOM.

Some information on this subject is given in the new number of the "Town-Planning Review." The greater part of the population of Berlin of all classes except the rich suffers we are told, from lack of house-room. In 1900 45 per cent. of all Berlin households occupied dwellings of only one room, and 70 per cent. of the households had dwellings of not more than two rooms; yet rent absorbed from one-fifth to one-fourth of the income of the working-people. Whereas in 1711 the average number per house was 14, it is now 77. There are houses which contain 250 families each. Berlin's wide streets give an appearance of spaciousness, but the overcrowding is appalling—viz., 32,000 per square kilometre, as against only 15,000 in London, which is not exactly under-populated—with results described as "terrible" as regards alike the health and the morals of the inhabitants.

WHY NOTHING IS DONE.

As to the cause of this state of things, it is very simple—self-interest on the part of the governing authorities. The control of the matter is in the hands of the municipal government, which consists of the town council and of the executive magistracy, the members of which are elected by the town council for a term of years. The town council is in great measure elected and controlled by the owners of the large unwholesome houses, who would be ruined if the mass of the inhabitants were offered a supply of cheap, wholesome houses in the suburbs. Consequently nothing is done, though the need of reform is universally recognised. The State could do all that is necessary by overriding the municipal authorities, and the Kaiser is condemned in the strongest terms for his refusal to act in a matter of such vital importance for the welfare of his subjects for fear of offending the Conservative interests affected.—"Westminster Gazette."

SMART TAILORING

All New Goods to pick from.

A visit will pay you.

DANN & CO.,

Tailors and Outfitters

Opp, Thos. Cook & Sons

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Branch—Watson's Hotel

K. B. JOSHI & CO.

CENTURY BUILDING

No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Best and Simple — Cheap and Durable

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed by our **Deep Well Hand Pumps.** Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow *Prices and particulars on request*

KATOL POWDER

DESTROYS and keeps away Fleas, Cockroaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths and, other germs.

Ans. 5 per Tin

KATOL STICKS

KILL and DRIVE away Mosquitoes and Flies

Ans. 12 per Box of 240 Sticks.

Try it and convince yourself.

Please apply to Agents:—A. H. NASIR & Co. No. "B" Peerbhoy Building, Princes Street.

Sole Importer:—T. HARA, Bombay.

An irritated throat is quickly soothed by Zymole Trokeys. They increase the throat secretions and strengthen the vocal cords. Nothing better for public speakers. B-20

ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKABLE INCREASE IN TRADE.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 1.

The figures published by the Board of Trade bearing on the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom supply many interesting details on the effects of the war. The most prominent feature of the report is of course the big discrepancy in imports and exports, the value of the latter during a year of war having declined by over a hundred and seventy-two millions, while the value of imports has increased by upwards of two and three-quarter millions. The bald fact, taken as it stands, is not encouraging: but a little cursory investigation satisfactorily shows that the great falling away in exports has not been maintained, the bulk of the great deficiency having occurred in the first six months of the war. As a matter of fact out of the hundred and seventy-two millions loss in export values, one hundred and ten millions fell away between August 1914: and January 1915: the last six months accounting for only sixty-two millions of the total loss. And if an analysis of the corresponding periods in 1914 and 1915 is made, the results are sufficiently striking when taken month by month. The deficit from last January to June fell from £19,500,000 to £6,600,000. During the first six months of the war imports fell away in value sixty-seven and a half millions as compared with the same months of the previous year: and of this loss two-thirds took place during the first three months of war. Yet in the second six months there was a steady increase as compared with the previous year, which increased month by month until the whole deficit of the first six months was adjusted, leaving at the end of the first year of war a net increase of over £2,779,000. A comparison of both sets of figures shows that the greater part of the decline took place during the earlier months of the war, and though some allowance has to be made for the rise in prices when dealing with values, this fact does not account for the remarkable recovery since the beginning of the year. The outside increment in prices cannot be assessed at more than ten per cent., while the recovery represents an improvement of over fifty per cent., over the first half-year of war. Moreover this improvement has been steadily maintained. For some months past we have been endeavouring to convince our readers, that the general stoppage of trade all round at the commencement of the war could only be temporary, and as soon as it was realised the command of the seas, due to the defeat of the enemy's navies by the Allied flects, left the great ocean trade routes unimpared in spite of the colossal land fights which are raging at the various theatres, international commerce could be engaged in as if no war was in evidence, the two Central Powers and Turkey alone being denied the privilege of participating. The Board of Trade figures which are published show that we were quite justified in concluding, that it was only a matter of time for the commercial machinery of the world to readjust itself to the new conditions, the process of improvement being indicated by the returns which are submitted from time to time. The recovery in trade has probably been slower than it would have been owing to the fact of the German Fleet not being destroyed as well as defeated. While it is in existence, capable of coming out into the open to give battle when driven to it by the people's jibes or political exigencies, the German Fleet has to be regarded as a fighting entity, and respected as such. But surely the world's traders are to be accredited with more common sense and business acumen than to allow their business to go to rack and ruin awaiting Germany's decision as to whether she will fight or not, when in the interval the highseas are open and secure for sale or barter to any extent. It will be found hereafter that ultra cautious traders who are awaiting Germany's momentous decision of "to be or not to be" will be still waiting when the great settling-day comes round, and a new generation, who pinned their faith to the British flag, will have taken their places in our world's commercial organization. The irony of the whole business remains in the fact, that the Board of Trade figures, also show that the great trade recovery synchronised with Germany's vaunted submarine "blockade," for, it is now conclusively shown, that so far from injuring British trade, our oversea commerce commenced a new era of prosperity from the time the great submarine campaign was initiated. We would not, however, have it supposed that this illicit form of warfare has been an entire failure: all we maintain is, that despite the many losses to life, vessels and cargoes, the fact remains, that our ocean trade has been steadily maintained and increases daily, since it was apparently stimulated into action by Germany's dastardly acts of outrage and piracy. Another interesting fact which merges from the gloom as indicated by the figures in the report is, that the decrease in the value of imports from Germany, Austria, France and Belgium is almost exactly balanced by the increase in those from the United States—a comforting factor which has also been predicted by us on several occasions, when discussing the effects of the war on trade. And as we have remarked before, viewing the situation generally, it is not that trade conditions are really bad, but the traders themselves who are wanting in genuine patriotism and business foresight.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		2,500
" Sales of East India ..		Nil.
" Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		5.73
Egyptian F.G.F.		7.85
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	.9.73+ 7
	January	.10.18+ 8
New York Official noon call	October	.9.82+16
	January	.10.27+17
New Orleans 10 a.m.		closed.

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

Estimated Sales..	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—The Liverpool opener shows a decline of 3 points in all positions on the previous close.

Months.	To-day's price
August	5.63
Aug.-Sept.	5.61
Sept.-Oct.	5.61
Oct.-Nov.	5.68
Nov.-Dec.	5.72
Dec.-Jan.	5.76
Jan.-Feb.	5.80
Feb.-Mar.	5.84
Mar.-Apl.	5.87
April-May	5.90
May-June	5.93
June-July	5.95
July-Aug.	6.98
Aug.-Sept.	6.99

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

Months.	To-day's price
August	5.61—5
Aug.-Sept.	5.61—3
Sept-Oct.	5.61—3
Oct.-Nov.	5.69—2
Nov.-Dec.	5.74—1
Dec.-Jan.	5.78—1
Jan.-Feb.	5.82—1
Feb.-Mar.	5.85—2
March.-April	5.88—2
April-May	5.91—2
May-June	5.94—2
June-July	5.96—2
July-August	5.99—2
Aug.-Sep.	6.00—2

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

M. G. Bengal Good	4.15	Unchanged.
" " Fully Good.. ..	4.30	
" " Fine..	4.45	
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good.. ..	4.65	
" " Fine..	4.95	
" Broach Good	5.10	
" " Fully Good.. ..	5.25	
" " Fine..	5.40	
" Scinde Good..	4.15	
" " Fully Good.. ..	4.30	
" " Fine	4.45	

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Aug. 31st.

Tone of Cloths:—Rather more Indian enquiry.
Tone of Yarns:—Irregular orders uneven.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Aug. 31st.

Bar Silver Spot	..23 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	..4⅞—1/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	5unchgd.
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..5½ "
" " " " 6 "	.. 6 "
Interest day to day loans ..	..3¼ "
" 7 day market loans ..	..4¼ "

The sum of £250,000 has been earmarked for miscellaneous purposes, £10,000 for Egypt and £97.000 for the Straits Settlements.

Perhaps you have some special engagement, have a headache and afraid to go. You needn't be. Stearns' Headache Cure makes the going possible. C-1

EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 31st.

On London at Paris Frs. 27.50—16

WAR LOANS.

3½%	1925/28	£92¼+¼
4½%	1925/45	£97 11/16 unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Aug. 31st.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship—Nominal.
Wheat Choice White Bombay—Nominal.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 53½
Tone:—Flat.
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers. 53/6
Tone:—Flat.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers. 53½
Tone:—Flat.
Karachi Barley Aug.-Sept. Buyers 37/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. Nominal
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers unchanged 57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers unchanged 59
Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-Ship August-Sept. Sellers unchanged 52
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. sellers unchanged 57/3
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. unchanged 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nett September-October Paid 52

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Aug.-Sept. Hull Sellers nngd. £8-7-6

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper £78½—2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £68¾+¼
Copper Brazier unchanged £96
Yellow Metal unchanged 11
Hard Spelter Nominal £50
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool unchanged 18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool £17½—5
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie unchanged £85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December 19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December 20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December 21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December .. 22
Linseed Calcutta Sept.-Oct. (Market unchanged).. 56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber August-September sellers 2/4½
Ceylon Rubber September-Oct. Buyers 2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The market to-day opened steadier in sympathy with higher advices from America and G. Broach was quoted at Rs. 257 with F. G. Bengals at Rs. 202/3.

In the afternoon prices advanced Rs. 2/3 owing to speculation buying and also to the fact that spot cotton is firm.

No business of any importance has been reported.

We quote:—
Fine Bengal, September, 186.
Fine K/Akola, September, 210-11.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April, 259½.
Fully Good Bengal, January, 202½.
Fine K/Akola, January, 228-9.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			257	Apr. 25'16
" " "			..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	209	202	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..			..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms)..			..	..
M. G. Khandesh			..	..
M. G. Mathia			..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..			..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..			..	..
M. G. Nagpore			..	..
M. G. Bengals	195	..	..	Sept. 1915
Do.	217	..	..	Nov. "
Do.	212	..	..	Dec. "
M. G. Yeotmal			..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum Pulgam ..			..	..
M. G. Oomrawateedescription)			..	..
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	226	..	..	Jan. 1916
" "	209	..	..	Sept. 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	225	Do.
H. G. Westerns	..	..	196	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	208	Do.
M. G. Miraj	..	..	226	Do.
M. G. Compta	..	..	226	Do.
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ... Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi Sept. ..... Rs. 7-2-0, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-8, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept. ..... Rs. 9-5, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-1, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-6, R. D. per cwt.
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-15-6, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 4-3, R. D. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 6-12, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 23, B. T. per candy.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 31st August, 1915:

Cotton	6,595	Bales.
Wheat	18,980	cwts.
Linseed	12,681	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	7,259	"
Ginjellyseed	158	"
Poppyseed	246	"
Groundnuts	3,100	"
Castorseed	5,500	"
Rice	9,505	"
Myrabollams	3,824	"
Cottonseed	12,577	"
Mowraseed	286	"
Gram	8,697	"
Joowar	23,181	"
Barley	3,182	"

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 8 29-32d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 3 15-16d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 3 15-16d. October.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4½d. Sept.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready ..... 1s. 4½d.
France 3 m-s. do. .....Nominal
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 131½
Do. Shanghai 167½
60 d-s. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0
Australian Do.	24-10-0
Bombay Do.	24-5-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-12-0
English Dragons	15-3-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	59-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 1.

The Cotton Mill Share Market remained in a firm state to-day though business was recorded at yesterday's closing quotations in the majority of cases. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept slightly weak.

In Mill shares for September delivery Davids closed at Rs. 535, Fazulbhai at Rs. 380, Swadeshi at Rs. 1,357½ and Centrals at Rs. 1,760.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,087½. Currimbhai changed hands at Rs. 182½, and Indore Malwas at Rs. 175.

Bombay-Burma Trading Corp shares improved to Rs. 892½.

Bombay Electric Tram Co. ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 199.

Tapti Valley Railway shares changed hands at Rs. 547½ X. D. Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 114. Ahmedabad Prantij Railway shares advanced to Rs. 640.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 55.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares declined to Rs. 104½ and Deferred to Rs. 203½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,060 X. D.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 90 (clean pieces). 4 per cent. Port Trust improved to Rs. 99½.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of liabilities and assets of the Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ended 31st Aug. 1915, as compared with the statement of 1st Sept. 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	1st Sept. 1914	31st Aug. 1915
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	Rs.	Rs.
" Paid up ..	15,00,000	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,000	1,00,000
Fixed Deposits, Current Accounts, etc.	41,17,000	59,09,000
Sundries	78,000	64,000
Total Rs.	57,95,000	75,73,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities ..	20,58,000	21,74,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities ..	23,09,000	19,70,000
Local Bills Discounted ..	69,000	1,47,000
Office Furniture & Fittings ..	26,000	26,000
Sundries	47,000	37,000
Cash in hand and Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust, Municipal Bonds, etc.	12,86,000	30,74,000
Calls paid on Indian Specie Bank shares to be recovered	.. ....	1,45,000
Total Rs.	57,95,000	75,73,000

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H.H. LE MALCOLM

FAREWELL ORDER TO CEYLON TROOPS.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

Brigadier-General H. H. Le Malcolm, C.B., D.S.O., having relinquished command of troops in Ceylon, in a farewell order thanks the Regulars and Volunteers for keenness and efficiency displayed all through, both in the earlier defence preparations and the recent riots, for unfailing co-operation of all arms and for the alacrity with which the orders have been carried out. He compliments the Town Guard and hopes efforts will be made to keep the organisation after the war.

Weak and delicate children are given a new lease of life by using Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Delicious tasting, easily taken, flesh producing and strength promoting. 1

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1
Dondolo Giacopello Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 1.

Cilicia	Pattison	Manchester
Berbera	Steadman	Karachi
Soldier Prince	Nouran	London

The following steamers entered the Docks for loading:—
Steamer Malta for China
" Rehmani for Mauritius.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Calcutta left Liverpool, outward bound, on the 31st ultimo.

S. S. Dandolo:—The Venice S. N. Company steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 31st July, with general goods and 56 deck passengers on board.

S. S. Cilicia:—The steamer Cilicia, 2,352 tons, Captain H. Pattison, sailed yesterday for Manchester with a general cargo on board.

Wednesday, September 1, 1915

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Cannizaro	Smith	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Chakdara	Livingston	M. M. & Co
S. Pirooz	Alexander	T. M. & Co
N. Zambesi	Scott	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Netravati ..... K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Dilwara	Phillips	M. M. & Co
2 Inabo Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
5 Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	S. Smidt & Co
6 Gibraltar	Semple	K. N. & Co
8 Yebeshi Maru	Negiri	N. Y. K
10 11 Bombay Maru	Perada	N. Y. K. & Co
15 Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
16 Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 City of Cairo	Parker	K. N. & Co
4 Mooltan	Haddock	P. & O. Co
5 Nalung	Grant	T. M. & Co
6 Holizones	Enynn	D. Nanjee & Sons.

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Itaura ..... M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alavi	Fanning	T. M. & Co
City of Agra	Davies	K. N. & Co
Dandolo	Giacopello	Venice S. N. Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimsto	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nursai	Thompson	T. M. & Co
R. Nordrask	Hunn	F. E. Campbell & Co
Rehmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
Sildra	Bryn	Bombay Co

EXPORTS.

September 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halizones (s) 661 bales cotton fly, Commercial Trading Co.; 75 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 34 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading Co.; 150 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.

Gibraltar (s) 115 bales wool, Manubhai & Co.; 55 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 35 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 28,678 cwts. myrabolams, P. Mathuradas & Co.; 815 bales cotton waste, K. Visram & Co.; 495 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 200 cwts. teel seed, Madhavjee.

City of Cairo (s) 38 bales wool, R. Agurchand.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s) 4 cases cotton cold piece goods, King, King & Co.; 115 cwts. dry chillies, M. Jafferbhoy; 210 cwts. dry ginger, M. Jafferbhoy; 175 cwts. gum arabic, P. Jathabhoy; 25 Nos. empty cylinders, Asian Transit Co.; 53 cwts. zinc process blocks, Bennett Coleman & Co.; 2,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Nairung (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru (s) 600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 134 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,550 bales cotton, Bruel & Co.; 100 bales cotton T. Yuasa.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Bombay Maru (s) 537 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 400 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR MOJI.

Bombay Maru (s) 772 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 200 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 250 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 262 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 832 bales cotton, T. Yuasa.

Malta (s) 261 cwts. myrabolams, M. Jethabhoy.

Yoboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bombay Maru (s) 324 bales cotton yarn W. H. Brady & Co.; 600 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

Malta (s) 22 cases opium, M. M. & Co.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 50 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bombay Maru (s) 800 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR TAMBIN.

Malta (s) 22 casis opium, M. M. & Co.

Malta (s) 2,000 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons; 300 bales cotton yarn, I. David; 1,000 bales cotton yarn, David Sassoon & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton yarn, C. Ebrahim & Co.; 2,000 bales cotton yarn, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 2,989 bales cotton yarn, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 750 bales cotton yarn, A. E. J. Abraham; 200 bales cotton yarn, C. Bomanji & Co.; 1,200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Sildra from Calcutta, Agents, Bombay Co.; 5,010 tons coal.

S. S. Rehmani from Djibouti, Agents, Turner, Morrison & Co.:—78 bundles dry fish, 500 bundles alkali, 4 bundles skins, 12 bundles hides, 48 bundles fishfins, 150 bales American piece goods, 5 bags, 1 case shells, 5 bags cowries, 3 bales week peices of canel, 2 rolls, 1 case motor tube & tyre, 3 cases p. goods, 1 bundle canvas, 3 cases old copper pots.

S. S. Inaho Maru from Kobe, Agents, N. Y. Kaisha:—100 baskets China roots, 44 cases paper, 150 rolls matting, 200 cases fire crackers, 109 cases cotton goods, 4 cases cotton sheetings, 1 bale, 23 cases cotton shirting, 170 packages, 82 cases, 383 chests tea, 5 cases peppermint crystals, 3 cases peppermint oil, 1 case glass mirror, 6 cases lacquered ware, 12 cases knitted goods, 55 bags lead powder, 49 cases porcelainware, 10 bales cotton yarn, 1,050 casks cement, 4 cases cardamoms, 10 cases alum crystals, 1 drum oil, 9 cases cotton ware, 2 cases glass chimneys, 64 cases glass jars, 15 cases glass tumblers, 350 cans, 100 casks red lead, 1 case leatherware, 94 barrels coal tar, 173 bales 70 bags dry ginger, 134 cases camphor, 930 bags betelnuts, 3,550 bags rice, 400 bags 500 cases cassia, 55 cases glass bangles, 666 bags betlnuts, 3,550 bags rice, 400 bags potash starch, 933 bundles rattan, 51 bags copra, 2 cases perfumery, 6 cases soap, 18 bags star aniseeds, 1 case bicycle, 5 cases glass globes.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than many of the much-advertised brands, but more moderate in price. Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
exceed	exceed
Rs. 4,50,00,000	Rs. 4,00,00,000

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

provided for Policyholders by the investment of Funds in Government and Trust Securities.

RECORD BONUS

declared in respect of the last Triennium.

For particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager,

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gokul Ashtami Holiday.

Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana v. Parsi Gymkhana.

Poona Races.

Telang Anniversary: Public Address by Mr. Vasantrao N. Naik, M.A., Hira Baug, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, Sept. 5.

English Mails due at 6 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 1.

262 Lecture.—There will be a Lecture for Officers and N. C. Officers to-day Wednesday the 1st Instant at 6-30 p.m. in the Municipal Hall.

263 Promotions.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions in "J" (Scots) Coy. with effect from this date:—

No. 6384 Lce Corpl. A. Geddis and No. 6560 Lce Corpl. H. P. W. MacNaghton, to the Corporals.

264. Attachment.—The undernamed are temporarily attached to "J" (Scots) Coy. for drill and discipline from this date:—

No. 594 Piper C. M. Clerk, Calcutta Scottish Volrs.

No. 617 Vol. A. F. Wilson, Calcutta Scottish Volrs.

No. 337 Vol. A. M. Kerr, Calcutta Scottish Volrs.

265. Enrolments—.The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "J" (Scots) Company:—

No. 8679 Vol. H. S. Carpenter.

No. 8681 Vol. J. L. Mulvaney.

No. 8682 Vol. H. J. T. Smith.

266. Transfer.—No. 7925 Motor Cyc. G. Green is transferred from "E" (Cyclist) Coy. to "J" (Scots) Coy. from this date in the rank of Volunteer.

Sept. 2.

267.—In accordance with Divisional Area Order No. 674 dated 30th August 1915, 2nd Lieut. C. N. Rich is granted six months leave out of India.

268.—Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Company:—

No. 8683 Vol. V. B. Marcal.

No. 8684 Vol. S. J. Pereira.

No. 8685 Vol. B. Symes.

No. 8686 Vol. W. C. Gordon.

No. 8687 Vol. C. Gernon.

No. 8688 Vol. O. Alimo.

No. 6829 Vol. P. Ross having re-enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "D" Coy.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. W. Hawes, V. D. Commanding B.V.A.

FRIDAY.

COLABA, Sept. 1.

No. 17 Parades.—7 a.m. Signallers.

No. 1 Company will parade at Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.

No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning Colaba.

Saturday.—7 a.m. Recruits, Rifle Drill.

No. 818 Leave.—No. 1018 Bombardier Cowderoy, F. J. No. 1 Company, is granted leave from 4—9—13 to 15—1—16 both dates inclusive.

No. 819 Strength.—Under Section 7 of Act XX of 1889, the name of No. 181 Sapper Russell, J. D., E. E. Company, is removed from the Rolls of the Corps from the 31st August 1915.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.
Offg. Adjutant B. V. A.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

POSTAL NOTICE.

It is notified that to-day being Gokul Astami or Janmashtami will be observed as a Post Office holiday. All Post Offices will observe to-day the same working hours as on Sundays. The Telegraph Branches of Combined Offices will remain open.

DADABHAI NAOROJI BIRTHDAY.

In connection with the above, a public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union at 5 p.m. on Saturday next at the Hira Baug near C. P. Tank. Prof. S. M. Paranjpe, M.A., will address the meeting.

THE ISRAELITE BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the above Institution Prof. P. A. Wadia, M.A., will deliver a public lecture on "The Message of Israel" in the Israelite School hall on Sunday, at 6 p.m. Dr. E. Moses, M.D., J.P., has kindly consented to preside.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Two attacks and three deaths from plague, and one attack and one death from smallpox occurred in Bombay on Tuesday, the plague attacks being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba and Khetwadi. There were no cholera cases. The total number of deaths from all causes during the day was 73, as compared with 99 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 86 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,347, out of which 5 were found to be plague-stricken.

A DROWNING FATALITY.

While a Hindu mendicant named Ganguldin Devidin, about 40 years old, had gone to drink water to the Bhuleshwar Tank, with his four years old son Ramdhar in his arms, his foot slipped and he was precipitated into the tank. He succeeded in getting out, but he was unable to save his son. The body was dragged out after a few hours.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body yesterday morning, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The report of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital for June 1915 states that the total number of patients admitted during the month was 93, who with 76 remaining over from May, made the total number of treated 139. Out of these, 23 were discharged cured, 24 left relieved or of their own accord, 5 died and 87 patients remained still under treatment at the end of the month amounted to Rs. 2,747-11-0, while the was 83. The receipts realised during the month amounted looks 2,747-11-0, while the actual working expenses amounted to Rs. 7,369-10-5. The average expenses per head came to Rs. 2-12-10.

JULLUNDER KANYAMAHAVIDYALAYA.

Lala Devraj, founder of the Kanya Mahavidyalaya of Jullunder, and party are now in Bombay. Pundita Lajjavati delivered an impressive speech on the "Future of India" on Tuesday evening at the Madhaw Baug, Diwan Bahadur Ranchorbhai Udayram presiding. The lecturer dilating on the subject, laid special stress on mass education, uplift of the depressed class, reform of the caste system and female emancipation as the chief and most essential means of progress. She made an appeal for the Vidyalaya. Pundita Lakshmi Devi addressed in Sanskrit. The Chairman in his address highly eulogised the work done by the Vidyalaya. Rs. 1,200 were subscribed on the spot.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

The Acting Coroner held an inquest on the body of Narayan Shivram, who had been removed to J. J. Hospital suffering from a serious wound in the stomach alleged to have been inflicted by one Bala Rakhma, who was a hamal in Dr. Masina's Hospital.

Inspector Shaw led the evidence.

Luxmi, wife of Bala deposed that the deceased came into her room on Monday night between 9 and 10 p.m. and bolted the door from inside. He then began to joke with her and when there was a knocking at the door, he put out the lamp. She heard her husband's voice and at once opened the door. The deceased hid himself in a corner and when he threw Bala down, and began to assault him, Bala struck the deceased with a knife. When Bala first came into the room he had no knife in his hand.

The Police Surgeon had certified that the death was due to septic peritonitis following an incised penetrating wound in the stomach. The deceased had told the House Surgeon of the Hospital, Dr. Prescott, that another man had struck him with a knife, as he had relations with his wife.

Bijlibai, sister of the deceased deposed that on hearing of the trouble she went to the room of the deceased. He was held in a corner of the chawl by his wife. Soon after Police arrived and they removed the deceased to the Hospital. An interval of three hours had elapsed after the wound had been inflicted and before he was removed to the Hospital, and they were helpless women sitting round him, unable to do anything. Nobody had given them any help as the people returned when they saw blood, and the deceased was not attended by any one.

The jury returned a verdict of death from a stab inflicted on the deceased by Bala Rakhma.

ROBING A CHILD.

The Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon disposed of a case in which Inspector De Burgh charged one Luxman Govind, a Hindu aged 35 years, with kidnapping a child 6 years old and committing theft of two silver bangles from its person.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 28th ultimo, while the child was playing on the Sewri Road the accused called the child at a little distance from its house, gave it a pice and removed the silver bangles which it was then wearing. Some persons who were passing along the road, however, chased him and handed him over to the Police.

The accused pleaded guilty.

The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment, as he had eight previous convictions.

SENTENCE ON A CHEAT.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon, Inspector De Burgh charged Ganapat Vithal, a Hindu aged 35 years, with attempting to cheat one Gulabchand Sutarbhan by pledging as silver two brass armlets and inducing the complainant to part with Rs. 3-8.

The accused went to the complainant, a Marwadi Shroff, at Arthur Road, and asked him to lend him Rs. 3-8 on the security of the two armlets. The Marwadi grew suspicious and tested them, with the result that he found them to be of a baser metal.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge.

The court sentenced him to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10 or in default 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

DISTRESS IN TIPPERAH.

TWO AND A QUARTER LAKHS FOR "TACCAVI" LOANS."

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

Out of the grant of six and a half lakhs received from the Government of India for "takavi" loans, the Bengal Government have given two lakhs and twenty-five thousand to the Commissioner of Chittagong Division for agricultural loans in Tipperah.

SPORT AT HOME.

GREAT MILITARY MEETING.

KEEN CONTESTS AT ALDERSHOT.

A total entry of over eight hundred, comprising upwards of five hundred individuals, some of whom had entered for two or three events, for sports at Aldershot on Saturday July 7, included many well-known athletes. It swelled the programme to such an extent that some of the championship events and the tug-of-war had to be left over until next Saturday. The meeting was held with the sole object of providing healthy recreation for the soldiers, and consequently no "gate money" was charged to spectators.

Those who sent in their names for the officers' mile and the three miles included Lieutenant D. N. Gaussen, winner of the three miles for Oxford at the last inter-Varsity meeting, and a very prominent competitor in recent Army contests. The shorter distance also included Lieutenant W. A. Grace, Border Regiment, who won the championship of the 22nd Division, and has run many fine miles in battalion relay races; also Lieutenant Sloman, Army Service Corps, the old Brighton and County Harrier and Devonshire and Sussex champion. In the three miles for all ranks there was Private Carson, who swept the board in distance races at Bournemouth this spring; Private Calvert who ran well in the "Malden Marathon"; Private Bevins, who won the three miles at Stamford Bridge; Sergeant T. Archer, Welsh International; Private T. Elvin, also a well-known Welsh runner; and Private Harrison, one of the best distance runners in the Sheffield district. Bugler Sam Wood, the Northern Counties' mile champion, was entered in the mile and half-mile races. The weather was glorious, and there was a big turn-out, both of runners and spectators. Results:

EVENTS.

100 Yards (N.C.O.'s and Men).—Final: Private W. E. Jennings, 7th Northants, 1; Lance-Corporal H. J. Wiffen, Military Police, 2; Lance-Corporal H. Jackson, 9th Loyal North Lancashire, 3. Won by inches; two feet between second and third. Time, 11sec.

One Mile (N.C.O.'s and Men).—Final: Private H. Heath, No. 1 Co., A.S.C., 1; Private R. Pickthall, 13th Cheshires, 2; Private Elvin, 6th South Wales Borderers, 3. Won by five yards, with Elvin another yard away. Time, 4min. 37 1-5sec.

100 Yards (Officers).—Final: Lieutenant F. R. Shaw, 93rd Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., 1; Second-Lieutenant L. G. Duke, 8th Queen's, 2; Second-Lieutenant C. Longstaffe, 12th Durham Light Infantry, 3. Won by a yard; a foot separating the next two. Time, 11 1-5sec.

One Mile (Officers).—Second-Lieutenant W. A. Grace, 9th Borderers, 1; Second-Lieutenant H. Sloman, 127th Depot, A.S.C., 2; Second-Lieutenant D. D. Pole Events, D111th Battary R.F.A., 3 Won by fifteen yards; fifty yards between the next two. Time, 4min. 37 4-5sec.

100 Yards Championship.—Lieutenant F. R. S. Shaw, 93rd Field Ambulance, R.A.M.C., 1; Private W. E. Jennings, 7th Northants, 2; Second-Lieutenant L. G. Duke, 8th Queen's, 3. Won by two feet, Duke another three yards off. Time, 11sec.

Quarter-mile (Officers).—Lieutenant D. J. Longdon, 13th Middlesex, 1; Second-Lieutenant J. Longstaffe, 12th Durham Light Infantry, 2; Second-Lieutenant C. Longstaffe, 12th Durham Light Infantry 3. Won by three yards, nine yards dividing the two Longstaffes. Time, 59 2-5sec.

120 Yards Hurdles (Officers).—Second-Lieutenant L. Kindersley, 14th Reserve Cavalry, 1; Second-Lieutenant A. C. Straker, 14th Reserve Cavalry, 2; Second-Lieutenant G. J. Jones, 11th Lancashire Fusiliers, 3. Won by a couple of yards, twice that distance separating second and third. Time, 17 4-5sec.

Quarter-mile (N.C.O.'s and Men).—Final; Saddler-Corporal J. Stead No. 1 Company, A.S.C., 1; Private Jamieson, 12th Reserve Cavalry, 2; Trumpeter-Corporal J. W. Stuart, No. 1 Company, A.S.C., 3. Won by a yard; three yards between second and third. Time, 54 4-5sec.

120 Yards Hurdles (N.C.O.'s and Men.)—Final; Company-Sergeant-Major Lightfoot, 8th Border, 1; Private Brocklehurst, 93rd Field Ambulance R.A.M.C. 2; Corporal Wilkinson, 13th Middlesex, 3. Won by ten yards, Brocklehurst only beating Wilkinson by inches. Time, 19 3-5secs.

Half-mile (Officers).—Lieutenant A. E. R. Gilligan, 11th Lancashire Fusiliers, 1; Lieutenant L. R. C. Robinson, 12th West Yorks, 2; Second-Lieutenant D. D. Pole Evans, D111th Battery R.F.A., 3. Won by six yards. Time, 2min. 0 2-5sec.

120 Yards Hurdles Championship.—Second-Lieutenant A. C. Straker, 14th Reserve Cavalry, 1; Company-Sergeant-Major Lightfoot, 8th Border, 2; Second-Lieutenant L. Kindersley, 14th Reserve Cavalry, 3. Won by eight yards; five yards separating the next two. Time, 17 2-5sec.

Half-mile (N.C.O.'s and Men).—Final: Private V. Weaver, 2nd Reserve Cavalry, 1; Boy A. W. Slade, No. 1 Co., A.S.C., 2; Private Coles, 12th Reserve Cavalry, 3. Won by seven yards, Coles finishing a few inches behind Slade. Time, 1min. 58 2-5sec

220 Yards (N.C.O.'s and Men).—Final: Private W. E. Jennings, 7th Northants, 1; Lance-Corporal H. J. Wiffen, Military Police, 2; Sergeant Kirby, C. Company, R.A.M.C., 3. Won by a yard, a similar distance dividing the next two. Time, 24 4-5sec. Jennings beat Wiffen by inches in their preliminary heat.

220 Yards (Officers).—Second-Lieutenant L. G. Duke, 8th Queen's, 1; Second-Lieutenant W. A. Grace, 9th Border, 2; Lieutenant P. J. F. Brine, 8th Buffs, 3. Won by nine yards. Brine another two yards away. Time, 25 2-5sec. Lieutenant L. R. C. Robertson, 12th West Yorks, fell two yards short of the tape, as he was running into first place.

Three Miles (All Ranks).—Sergeant T. Arthur, 6th South Wales Borderers, 1; Private Elvin, 6th South Wales Borderers, 2; Private Parkes, 9th Border, 3; Private R. Calvert, 12th Lancashire Fusiliers, 4; Private Bevins, 9th Border, 5; Private May, 7th Northants, 6. Lieutenant C. G. Turner, 10th Chesires who finished twelfth, won the special medal for the first officer. Won by forty yards. Time, 15min. 16 2-5sec.

CRICKET AT GANESHKHIND.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S XI V. FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Played at Ganeshkind on Tuesday, the game ended in a win for his Excellency the Governor's team by 23 runs. Having the first use of wickets, the Fergusson College team totalled 80 runs to which Kelkar (10), Bhonsle (20) and Muzumdar (14) were the principal contributors. The bowling honours of the day fell to Captain Goldie, whose analysis read 7 wickets for 30 runs. The Government House team replied with 103 runs. Captain Goldie's 25, H. E. Lord Willingdon's 22, Mr. Simms' 15 and Sergt. Mullet's 10 were the only double figures on the winning side. Mehendale accounted for 6 of the home wickets at the expense of 42 runs. Scores:—

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

Mr. H. G. Tilak, b Simms	9
Mr. Kelkar, b Simms	10
Mr. Bhate, b Greig	0
Mr. Bhonsle, b Goldie	20
Mr. Deodhar, b Goldie	9
Mr. Mehendale, b Goldie	4
Mr. Muzumdar, b Goldie	14
Mr. P. H. Barve, b Goldie	0
Prof. Kale, b Goldie	7
Mr. Sontake, b Goldie	0
Mr. Sudame, not out	0
Extras	7
Total	80

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S XI.

Capt. Goldie, b Mehendale	25
Major Greig, b Mehendale	2
Capt. Gannon, b Mehendale	0
Mr. Simms, b Mehendale	15
Subedar-Major Sher Khan, b Mehendale	8
H. E. Lord Willingdon, c Deodhar, b Kale	22
The Hon. Mr. Curtis, l-b-w Kale	1
Sergt. Mullett, b Mehendale	1
Mr. Beyts, b Barve	10
Mr. Abbas, c Tilak, b Barve	5
Chobdar Babu, not out	6
Extras	8
Total	103

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S XI.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Capt. Goldie	15.5	30	3	7
Mr. Simms	17	21	9	2
Maj Greig	8	21	0	1
Babu Saheb	1	2	0	0

FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Mehendale	14	42	4	6
Mr. Tilak	4	21	0	0
Mr. Bhonsle	5	6	2	0
Prof. Kale	3	23	0	2
Mr. Barve	1	5	0	2

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

The Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports were held yesterday on the Marine Lines "Maidan," in the presence of a large number of spectators. The entries were full, all the items being keenly competed for. In the Catch as Catch can Stakes ladies were required to ride a given course, at the end of which a supply of tennis balls was found. Three tennis balls, taken one at a time from the baskets, were to be thrown to gentlemen partners 20 feet behind a fence. The gentlemen must catch the balls, falling which the ball must be picked up and returned to the lady. First Home having fulfilled the above conditions won. In the Dictation Stakes (Ladies nomination) gentlemen were required to ride a given course at the end of which their partners were seated at tables with writing materials. The gentlemen were given a piece of prose which was dictated at a distance of 20 feet from their partners. When complete the gentleman returned over the course with the manuscript. First in with correct wording and spelling won.

Half Section Tent Pegging: (1) Messrs. M. D'Arcy and Scott; (2) Mr. C. Gove; and Mr. A. J. Robinson.

Catch as Catch can Stakes for ladies: (1) Mr. A. J. Robinson and Mrs. Wade; (2) Mr. R. C. Lowndes and Mrs. Hutchinson.

Section Jumping (Two hurdles and "in and out"): (1) Messrs. E. G. Pearson and Blyth; (2) Messrs. M. D'Arcy and J. Main.

Dictation Stakes: (1) Mr. and Mrs. Hunt; (2) Mr. Hughes and Miss Simcox.

Scurry for Horses and Ponnies: (1) Mr. C. Gove (on Gingernut). (2) Mr. D'Arcy (on Spider); (3) Mr. E. C. Pearson (on Tipster)

Lloyd Lindsay ½ Sections: (1) Messrs. Pearson and Robinson (1-56) (2) Messrs. R. Gove and Phillips (1-58).

PUNJAB BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

INVESTMENT OF REALISATIONS.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

A local contemporary says that the statement that an arrangement had been made by which the realisations of certain banks, now in liquidation, in the Punjab, would be invested with the Co-operative Credit Societies Bank at 4½ per cent., money being payable on demand, needs considerable modification. It is not a general arrangement but only affects a particular sum of money in the hands of one liquidator.

The deposit though nominally taken in current account will in fact be for a period which is practically fixed.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (2); V. BENGAL UNITED (0).

The Bombay Gymkhana had to go all they knew last evening to defeat the Bengal United by two goals to nil. The game was fast and interesting, and both teams were hard at it throughout the sixty minutes' play. On the day's play the Bengal United were the better team, and had they been less nervous in front of the goal the score table would have shown quite a different result. The combination of the Bengali quintette was all that could be desired. Sherma, at centre-forward, was the weak spot in the team and had a dashing player occupied this important position, the Bengalis would have scored on more than one occasion. The other forwards showed up well, Hussein being the most conspicuous. The halves were head and shoulders above the opposing trio, their success was undoubtedly due to the fact that they stuck to their men like leeches and fed their forwards judiciously. Acharya again distinguished himself at back. This plucky player is very popular with the crowd and is the right man in the right place. He ably skippers the Bengal Team and is one of the best backs in the League this season. Dass has improved wonderfully as a goal-keeper, and saved several hard shots in grand style. He cannot be blamed for the two goals that were scored against him, as they were placed far beyond his reach, the second goal striking the upright and rolling into the net. The Bombay Gymkhana showed up well but their halves did not play their usual game; Barrett and Bradbury were distinctly off colour. Barrett's play is usually hard to beat, but last evening he gave a very disappointing display. Begbie and Stovin were very sound at back, the latter player being in great form and stopping several dangerous rushes. The forwards worked well but had hard nuts to crack in Shrinivash and Acharya. Edwards played a dashing game, but his turn of speed was not of much avail. MacBean's centres were at times brilliant. Asher was in great form and scored both goals for his side. The first being especially good, turning on the ball he shot hard, and his effort was rewarded by finding the net.

The game between the Royal Garrison Artillery and the Bombay Gymkhana will be looked forward to with a good deal of interest, as this is the only team that is likely to upset the undefeated Artillerymen.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Jones; backs, Begbie and Stovin, halves, Bradbury, Barrett and Thomson; forwards, McKee, Asher, Edwards, Scott and MacBean.

Bengal United:—Goal, Dass; backs, Acharya and Khan; halves, Neoruddin, Shrinivash and Shivrao; forwards Hussein G. Iyengar, V. Iyengar, Sherma and Siletker.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

RESULT UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	9	8	0	1	35	2	17
Medicals	10	7	2	1	21	6	15
Bombay Gymkhana	8	6	1	1	33	6	13
Y. M. C. A.	9	5	2	2	11	10	12
6th Devons	10	3	5	2	12	18	8
Bengal United	9	2	6	1	9	20	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano	9	1	7	1	3	23	3
Lusitanians	9	0	8	1	2	41	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

6TH DEVONS v. LUSITANIANS.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION CEREMONY AT DHULIA.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Garud High School, Dhulia, took place on Monday last, at 5 p.m., under the presidency of E. G. Turner, Esq., M.A., I.C.S., Collector of West Khandesh. The school compound was gaily decorated with flags and bunting and the ceremony was attended by a large audience of townsmen of light and leading. The proceedings opened with an appropriate welcome song, specially composed for the occasion, and an interesting and well arranged programme of recitations in English, Sanskrit, Urdu and Marathi was gone through by the selected boys. The Head Master, Mr. B. H. Kazi, M.A., then spoke on the working of the institution, referring in particular, to the acquisition of the play-ground, the introduction of the reading room, the methodical organization of the out-door games and insisting on the parents' hearty co-operation in seeing eye to eye with him in the matter of appreciating out-door games as an essential factor of securing physical culture.

Mrs. Turner then gave away the prizes and the President thereupon rose and in an able and eloquent address expressed his satisfaction at the performance, remarking that it was second to none. He endorsed every statement of the Head Master in connection with sports which he said go a great way to build up the character of the boys and fit them for duties in life as useful and loyal citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Turner and other distinguished officers were then garlanded. After the distribution of Pan-Supari and Uttar-Gulab among the visitors, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and three cheers for their Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress as well as for the success of British Arms in the present war.

ADDITIONAL RACE AT POONA TO-DAY

HANDICAP AND HORSES LEFT IN.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Impecunious, 9-5; *Shell*, 9-4; Lady Douglas, 9-2; St. Alban 8-12; *Sunder*, 8-10 Lord Robert, 8-9; Little Speed, 8-9, Pension, 8-9; Sophocles, 8-5; *Spring Daisy*, 8-4; North 8-4; Partial Eclipse 7-10; Adelaide II, 7-10; Aubrey, 7-10; Kitty Kent, 7-4.

Horses struck out after publication of weights are printed in italics.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

SECOND MEETING: FIRST DAY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 1.

The weather was very sultry. All races except the Belvedere Plate, were won by favourites and second favourites.

SECOND AMATEUR PONY HURDLE HANDICAP.—Distance 1Z miles, over 7 flights.

Mr. Walker's MONEY DOWN, 10-12, Owner 1
Mr. Butler's ENVER, 10-3, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Corfield's BRIEF, 10-4, Northundre 3

Also ran: Lady Mine 9-5.

Betting: 4 to 6 Enver, 6 to 4 Money Down, any prices the others.

Totes paid Rs. 25 win, Rs. 13 and 12 places.

Won by 3½ lengths, 50 lengths between second and third.

Time: 3 mts. 50 4-5 secs.

SECOND PONY HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. Valentine and Veron's MAUD 7-4, Fitzgabbon 1
Kour Sarmam Singh's ROSELAWN 8-0, Crowdon 2
Mr. Scott's SEALAD 9-12, Mr. Roddick ... 3

Also Ran:—Go On 10-7, Simon's Light 8-6, Sidonia 7-13, Rosadeale 7-0, Footsteps 7-1.

Betting:— Threes Maud and Go On, sixes Sealed and Roselawn, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 41, win, Rs. 25, 20 and 16 places.

Won by 2 lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time: 1 min. 17 4/5 secs.

SERPENTINE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1¾ miles, over 7 flights:—

Messrs. Swan and Hillard's Footsteps FEARLESS 9-10, Williamson 1
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR 10-7, Mr. Roddick 2
Mr. Curtishayward's PILOT 11-0, Mr. Walker 3

Also Ran:—Dynevor Park 10-1, Herald 10-11, Maxina 10-3, Caiman's Treasure 10-2.

Betting:—Twos Footsteps Fearless, threes Herald, fives Dyneavor Park and Betty Birr, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 49 win, Rs. 15, 16 and 18 places.

Won by a short head, 4 lengths between second and third.

BELVEDERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Dr. Banler's KING AVONDALE 7-6, Billett 1
Mr. Johnsonston's FLAMEN 8-12, Shandley 2
Mr. Norlon's HOMEBREW 9-12, Williamson 3

Also Ran:—Hospodar 8-4, Anacles 9-1, Nuncio 8-6, Mahoneyboy 7-7, Borambil 7-4.

Betting:—Threes Flamen and Homebrew, sixes King Avondale, 7 to 2 Hospandars, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 79 win, Rs. 22, 19 and 17 places.

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 3 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP.—Division I, distance 7 furlongs.

LARKSPUR 9-12, Owner 1
Mr. Hunter's PRINCE CHARLIE 9-5, Billett 2
Mr. McCully's LONGREACH 9-3, Shandley 3

Also Ran:—Flashlight 9-7, Decamp 10-6, Merte 9-4.

Betting:—6 to 4 Larkspur, twos Flashlight, sixes Longreach and Prince Charlie, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 31 win, Rs. 13, 14, and 16 places.

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 32 4/5 secs.

AMATEUR HANDICAP.—Division II, distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's MIGHTY ATOM 11-7, Owner ... 1
Mr Dowson's LINGO 9-12, Williamson ... 2
Mr Pugh's BOADICEA 11-1, Mr. Pike ... 3

Also Ran:—Tylden 9-10, Amethyst 10-13, Lord Worcester 10-12, Blackwater 9-13, Benox 9-11, Donna Bella 8-13.

Betting:—Evens Might Atom, fours Blackwater, sixes Lingo and Boadicea, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 18 win, Rs. 14, 16 and 19 places.

Won by a length, 1½ lengths between second and third.

ORIENTAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Choraria's LADY DORIS 8-5, Solomon 1
Messrs. Butler and Roddick's ST. BOBS 7-10, Moosamdin 2
Mr. Pugh's PERBDALE 8-11, Chowths ... 3

Also Ran:—Vic's Pride 9-12, Dancing Misstress 9-9, Andlia 7-13, Halscot 7-12.

Betting:—6 to 4 Vies' Pride, 5 to 2 Lady Doris, sixes St. Bobs and Perbdale, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 47 win, Rs. 14, 19 and 19 places.

Won by 1½ lengths, ¾ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 33¼ secs.

MAHOMEDANS AND THE QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall deem it a favour if you will kindly give publicity to the following in your valued columns. This year Khan Mahomed Khan, one of the most renowned bowlers of Aligarh and one of the best bowlers among the Mahomedans, was requested by the selection committee to serve the community by joining the ensuing quadrangular contest. But he, owing to certain reasons expressed his inability to join the team; subsequently, one of the members of the committee requested a certain nobleman, a cricketer himself, to persuade Khan Mahomed Khan to join the team, but the gentleman wrote to the member in reply that the Gymkhana should never expect to avail themselves of the services of the Aligarians, evidentaly forgetting that such services were not required for the Gymkhana but the community. The reasons given by him for this refusal are quite trifling. They were that the Aligarians were not well entertained last year which as tact goes is nothing but the height of absurdity. Even if the above fact were true, yet it does not speak in favour of the Aligarians who have been ever ready to support the cause of the community. It is simply absurd to make mountains of molehills and talk against the Gymkhana when the question of exalting the community comes. Such an instance will ever remain as a stain upon the spirit of the Aligarians.—Yours, etc.,

AN ALIGARIAN.

Bombay, September 1st.

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NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of November 1915, for the supply of stone-ware pipes and fittings.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

3 A. The tenders delivered to officers other than the Chief Accountant or the Commissioner will not be considered.

3 B. It is particularly requested that any firm tendering for the contract should intimate while submitting the Tender the names of the partners constituting the firm.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. of the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN,
M.S.E., A. M. I. M. E.
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 31st August 1915.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 2, 1915.

TOWN PLANNING.

A Government order issued the other day extended the operation of the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 to the Poona Suburban Municipal area and to a part of the city lying on the left bank of the Mutha River. In view of this, the address which Mr. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, recently gave to the members of the Municipality and citizens of Poona, has a special interest. Though the Town-Planning Act is quite new, the question of town planning has often been discussed with considerable zest. But the immediate object of Mr. Mirams's lecture was to bring home the benefits of the Act to those citizens of Poona, who do not believe in what they consider newfangled ideas of town planning at all, and frankly say that development should be allowed to go on in the old haphazard way, as well as to remove the fear and misunderstanding of those, who, though not averse to town planning as such, fear that the application of the Act to Poona would mean the expenditure of a good deal of Municipal money on a scheme or schemes which would not sufficiently benefit the community, or, at any rate, the poorer members of the community, in such a manner as would be at all commensurate with the cost. This indifference to the principles on which the Town Planning Act is based and this fear and misunderstanding as to the effects of its application are not confined to Poona alone. And it is fortunate that in Mr. Mirams the Government have a sympathetic officer who can not only understand the criticisms of those who differ from him, but is also as able as he is anxious to convince them of the beneficial purpose and effects of the Act. In view of the possibility of the application of this Act being soon extended to other important towns in the Presidency, it is worth while recalling some salient points in Mr. Mirams's address, which, though delivered with reference to the needs of Poona, have an interest of a general character.

The first thing which needed to be made clear,—and which Mr. Mirams did make clear,—was that the application of the Town Planning Act to Poona would not and could not commit the Municipality to the expenditure of a single pie and that the resolution passed by the Poona Municipality asking Government to apply the Act to the city committed that Municipality not one tittle further than the general approval of the principle that the Municipality should have statutory power to control the development of its own area. It was impossible to settle the details of any scheme, for none was before the Municipality and none could be until the power was obtained. And how is this power to be used? The main objective of the Town Planning Act gives the answer to this question. That objective is to enable all classes of the community to live and work in decent surroundings so that they may be fit for their work and able to enjoy life as civilized human beings should. The majority of people in India, as in other countries, belong to the poorer class and, as Mr. Mirams did well to point out, it is this particular class especially that good town planning schemes will assist to a nobler and brighter existence. The problem of town planning is coming to be recognized by social reformers everywhere as one of the most pressing ones because it is concerned with the living conditions of all classes of people. Of course it is only within the last few years that there has been any idea that it is as much the duty of Government to regulate these conditions for the benefit of the poor as well as the rich as to make provision of pure food and water. To conform this new ideal, in practice, to old notions and customs is naturally difficult, but, as Mr. Mirams said, this is a difficulty which confronts all progress. The need of the Act thus becomes apparent when we bear in mind the miserable conditions in which many people are forced to exist and recognize that the principle on which it is based is to help the people to help themselves. The Act, indeed, when applied to a municipal area confers upon the municipality concerned one of the most valuable powers yet entrusted to a local authority, enabling it to provide the environment which plays so important a part in the life of men; for, with improved environment the habits of the people and their outlook on life are bound to undergo a happy and desirable transformation. To conclude in the words of Mr. Mirams himself: Town planning is not a bad but a wise and beneficent provision for the future. As in the past, so at the present moment, vast sums of money are being spent on remedying the mistakes of the past. We cannot undo the past but we can control the future. Surely it is sounder finance and only commonsense to spend not only money, if need be, but time and energy in producing the conditions which will assist the growth of a healthy, happy and more contented people."

"THE HEART OF JAINISM."*

Books coming from Christian divines on Oriental religions are apt to be looked at askance. It is assumed that they are veiled attacks on the religions which they discuss. How exaggerated this fear sometimes is, is known in the instance of Buddhism. On this religion, one of the few authentic books out of dozens that have been published and are thrown off from the press of the East and West, almost every year, perhaps the only one in English that may be called a standard work, written without prejudice and endeavouring to bring out the very best that Buddhism has in it and only indicating as facts without derogatory commentary on what the author regards as the weaker side of Buddhism, is by a well-known Christian divine, who was largely assisted by the famous Bengali genius Harinath De who died at a premature age a couple of years ago. That book is Bishop Coppleston's "Buddhism." The author of another work recently published is specially qualified for the task of interpreting Jainism to the West. She has lived long enough in Gujerat, one of the localities where Jainism is dominant, has a good knowledge of the vernacular, and, owing to the privileges accorded to her sex, was enabled to see the interior of Jain home-life in a manner vouchsafed to few men from the West.

The brief introduction by Dr. Taylor of Ahmedabad is fresh evidence of that deep scholar's continued activity. From the ripe friendship which Mrs. Stevenson has owned and the confidence that she has undoubtedly won, it may be hoped that she will endeavour to inspect some of the Jain libraries called "Bhandars" which are jealously guarded from all outsiders. The great importance of these bhandars was emphasised by Dr. Peterson who was fortunate enough in unearthing a valuable Buddhist book from one of them. It is characteristic of Jain scholars that they studied non-Jain systems with a view to refute them. The disputations, peaceful generally, between the Jains and the Brahmins on the one hand, and the Jains and other non-Brahmanic heresies like Buddhism on the other, form some of the most fascinating chapters of Indian religious and intellectual history. Jainism has long suffered from the negligence of Western scholars owing to the surprising but wholly illusory resemblance which it bears to Buddhism. Not only in its general outline, but in the very phraseology of the prohibitory laws or commandments the two systems coincide. Yet there are fundamental differences, some of which have been pointedly brought out in the volume before us. Perhaps the greatest difference between Buddhism and Jainism is that, while the former treats animal food with more or less indifference the Jains are the most logical and the most practical believers in the doctrine of non-injury to all animals. They carry their tenet to the utmost rigour of its cruelly logical conclusion. They not only abstain entirely from animal products for food, but in their extreme anxiety to avoid injury to the animal world they believe death by starvation to be the real euthanasia. Chandra Gupta, the first emperor of India, the founder of the Mauryan Dynasty, and who is claimed by the Jains as a co-religionist, is believed to have committed this religious suicide by starvation at Sravana Belgola. One of the problems which the history of Indian philosophy has to face is the rapidity and completeness with which Buddhism has disappeared from the land of its birth, while Jainism, a contemporary revolt against Brahmanism, counts nearly 13 lakhs of adherents to this day in India. This is due, as Mrs. Stevenson opines, to the propensity to compromise on the part of the Jains. Their hostility to the Brahmins is not open. Much of their worship resembles Hindu worship. Their domestic chaplains, though not their temple officiants, are still Brahmins. The Brahmin still attends at a Jain marriage, and Jain obsequies are not always performed in the absence of the latter. The only positive objection to Brahmanism openly manifested by the Jains is in their rigid repudiation of the Vedas. They believe that their scriptures are anterior to the latter which they study to demonstrate reference to their sacred books in them. Mrs. Stevenson testifies to the powerful influence exercised by the Jain ladies in the homes, especially in the domain of morals, and she tells us that the code of Jain morality has beneficially influenced their Vaishnava neighbours as was exemplified in the case of the mother of Mr. Gandhi, of South Africa fame, who prevailed upon her son before he left for England to take a solemn vow before Becaraji, a celebrated Jain Sadhu, to abstain from wine, flesh and incontinence. The vows as reproduced by Mrs. Stevenson are translations of originals which seem to have represented a mixture of Magadhi and Gujarati. It has to be pointed out that the Jain system of vows has at least the merit of moral intrepidity to make certain exceptions to the rigid rule of verbal veracity under clearly well-defined circumstances. As one reads of the life of the Jain Apasaro, which is a kind of cloister corresponding to the Buddhist monastery, one wishes she had given us more detailed glimpses of this most interesting phase of Indian asceticism.

Is there not a slight contradiction of the attitude of Jain philosophy with reference to moksha or final liberation in the case of non-Jains? At page 63, we are told that moksha is not open to a foreigner. Later on, at page 243, Mrs. Stevenson explicitly declares that "one of the unique glories of Jainism is that it, unlike most Indian born religions, believes in the possibility of aliens reaching its goal. Even Europeans and Americans, although they may never have heard of Jainism, if they follow, though unconsciously, the thirty-five rules of conduct, of necessity destroy their karma and so are sped to moksha like an arrow from a bow." The author compares the Buddhist triratna to the corresponding Jain triratna and the well-known intellectual trio of the Parsis. A closer resemblance exists between the Jain tri-danda or the three Guptis and the Zoroastrian belief in good thought, good speech, and good deed. How constantly foreigners studying Indian systems are liable to be confused by the technical terms is again illustrated in this monograph. A number of terms like Nirjara, Nirvana, Dharma, the names of the deities like Indra, philosophical conceptions like "maya," have each a varying connotation in the three systems of Brahmanism, Buddhism, and Jainism. The old Indian philosophical terminology was retained by all the subsequent hierarchies who impregnated them with a fresh and distinct meaning, to a certain extent pouring new wine in old bottles. Such indeed is the interrelation of the various systems of Indian religions which are also systems of philosophy that one may well exclaim with reference to any one of them: "What does he know of Jainism who knows Jainism alone?" The lines cited by Mrs. Stevenson from the Jain scriptures illustrative of the Jain doctrine of poverty, "Happy live we who call nothing our own. When the whole of Mithila is on fire, nothing that is ours is burnt," is found in Buddhist scriptures in the same sense as has been shown by Charpentier. The position of the religion of Mahavira with reference to caste is lucidly expounded. Whatever the original aim of the founder, at present the general world is divided, besides the two principal sects of the "sky-clad" and the "white-clad" into numerous sub-sects. It will come as a surprise to those who believe in the recent origin of the caste system, that more than 2,000 years ago Indian cities were divided into quarters each occupied by a separate caste. If Mrs. Stevenson has thoroughly studied Jainism as it exists in Gujarat and Kathiawad, it would be highly interesting to know the corresponding existence of ritual, custom, rites, and belief in Mysore where there is a flourishing Jain population. In Kathiawad at the present time, there are at least 11 subjects among the Sthanakavasi Jains, and 84 amongst the "white-clad" branch. There is a wide divergence of views on the position and character of the Jain scriptures among the rival sects. We get occasionally instructive glimpses into the language problem of ancient India. We know the Buddha declined to accord permission to translate his word into Sanskrit, the dominant language of the Brahmins. The Buddha would appeal direct to the masses in their own vernaculars. A similar procedure seems to have been adopted by Mahavira whose dialect has been described as An-akshra, that is to say, one which has not yet been reduced to writing, and that his sermons were interpreted to the crowds by his disciple Gauthama Indrabhuti in the Maghadhi which has come to be the canonical language of the Jain scriptures.

We do not find a single superfluous paragraph in the chapter devoted to the lives of the Jain saints and their missionary activities, though we should like to have studied some of the sources. The author tells us at page 45 that Mahavira's enemies record that the saint died in a fit of apoplexy. When we remember similar stories regarding the life of Mohamed, the interest of the information becomes obvious and reference to the sources imperative. It is most unfortunate that the Jains are averse to their scriptures being studied by foreigners and that they do not allow even the laymen and women to touch them. Otherwise in India itself we should progress much farther than Jacobi, Hoernle, Buhler have led us. The similarity of the Jain mendicant brotherhood to the Dominican and Franciscan friars of later centuries is striking. Along with other rival religions Jainism enjoys the distinction of being originally opposed to idol worship. Certain sects to this day repudiate the adoration of images although on certain social occasions even they, such is the all-powerful influence of Hinduism, yield to the tyranny of custom. And in this connection it is noteworthy that many of the followers of Mahavira read and love the Bhagavadgita almost as much as the Hindus do, though it is not part of their recognised scriptures. Jain theology, whatever its attractions or otherwise to believers in Monotheism, is terrible in its loneliness regarding its aspect on life after death. As Mrs. Stevenson declares, Jain teaching on ultra-humanism is summed up in the lines "Man! Thou art thine own friend: Why wishest thou for a friend beyond thyself?"

* By Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson, M.A., Sc.D., with an Introduction by the Rev. C. P. Taylor, M.A., D.D., Oxford Unipersity Press.

Notes of the Day.

Economic Effects of the War.

Professor Heckscher, professor of National Economy at the Stockholm Superior School, has just completed a journey through the belligerent countries, which he undertook with a view to studying the economic effects of the war. Interviewed by the Stockholm" Dagblad," the professor stated that he had brought back very interesting impressions from England. "Industrial and commercial life is undoubtedly less disturbed in Great Britain," he said, "than in the other belligerent countries. One sees hardly any change there. The standard of living in the working classes seems rather to have improved, thanks to the great opportunity of securing well-paid work." With regard to the duration of the war, the professor said: "The war will be concluded solely for political and military reasons, not from pecuniary causes. This war is costing terrific sums, but nevertheless not enough to compel the conclusion of peace for that reason alone." That is a view which we have frequently insisted upon in these columns.

The Kaiser and the Lusitania Outrage.

In a book which he has just published, Mr. Legge shows that the Kaiser was an accomplice of the perpetrators of the Lusitania crime. There appears to be a piece of written evidence which was brought to Mr. Legge's knowledge a fortnight after the tragedy of the 7th May:—"An American gentleman who had founded an organisation for succouring our troops and those of our Allies was sending his son to further this benevolent work. Having been long on intimate terms with the Kaiser, he wrote to inform him that his son would be passing through Germany, and to express the hope that the young man would not be interfered with. By return of post came a letter from the Kaiser, in his own peculiar handwriting, imploring his friend not to allow his son to take his passage to England on board the Lusitania. Ballin and Bernstorff may have suggested the commission of the crime, but we have here the Kaiser's own written admission that he knew all about it."

Prince Louis' Great Service.

Nothing in the whole history of the conduct of the less reputable press in England has been more discreditable than the attacks made upon Prince Louis of Battenberg, which ultimately caused him to resign the First Lordship of the Admiralty. Those who know Prince Louis' history as an officer of the British Navy and are aware of his passionate devotion to the service of his adopted country have never needed to be assured of the baseless character of the insinuations that were made against him. But if he needed defence he has now had it, whole and complete, in the fact revealed on August 7th that it was he who, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Churchill, sent the order on July 26 of last year that the First Fleet was not to disperse and that all vessels of the Second Fleet were to remain in their home ports in close proximity to their balance crews. This was the first step. It was that great and swift concentration of forces which spoilt the German plan. It was a step of great boldness—the action of a man who had no fear of taking responsibility, and the man who took it was afterwards taunted with his German birth and suspected of German sympathies. Nothing would have been easier for Prince Louis than to have allowed matters to take their course at that moment.

The Mobilisation.

In order, however, to prevent the appearance of controversy between Prince Louis and Mr. Churchill or those who claim for the latter the credit of the prompt mobilisation of the fleet, it is necessary to add, says the "Manchester Guardian," that, though the step taken by the Frst Sea Lord was of the most important character, it was only the first step. The Third Fleet—that is, the squadron with reduced nucleus crews and the various mobilised cruisers—did as a matter of fact demobilise on July 25, and the men went to their respective civil occupations. Mr. Churchill returned to London from Cromer on Monday the 28th, and the First Fleet was sent to its war station on the following day. On July 31 there were important communications between statesmen of both parties and some chiefs of the sea service the nature of which cannot be further revealed at present, and the order to mobilise was given at midnight. It was, of course, the act of the Board of Admiralty in its corporate capacity, but Mr. Churchil took full personal responsibility with the Cabinet, and it is on this that the claim is based that he by his personal action brought the German plan of campaign to naught. The notices to the reservists were sent out at once, and the response was so prompt that the whole naval strength of Britain was mobilised by August 3, and the ships were away and at their appointed stations or on the way thither. The claims of Prince Louis and Mr. Churchill are therefore not conflicting but complementary, and when the whole story is told another famous name will have to be added to theirs.

Janmashtami.

Janmashtami or Gokulashtami, the birthday of Krishna, who is venerated as the eighth incarnation of Vishnu, was celebrated last night in all orthodox Hindu households, high and low, in Bombay, as it must have been amongst Hindus all over India. The day is held to be done of the most auspicious days in the Hindu calendar and occurs every year on the 8th day of the dark fortnight of the month of Shravan. According to the traditional accounts, Krishna, son of Vasudeva and Devaki,—the latter being the sister of Kamsa, the tyrant King of Mathura,—was born exactly at midnight in the prison-house in which Kamsa had cast his parents, it being prophesied to the tyrant-king that a male child, born of his own sister, would bring about his doom. Kamsa not only had his sister and her husband fettered and imprisoned under the strictest guard, but had all the six children of Devaki destroyed one after another as soon as they were born. Moreover, in order to make doubly sure that his would-be destroyer would not escape, Kamsa had, like Herod of Hebraic times, all the children in the city slaughtered. But like the child Christ, Krishna too escaped an untimely end, his father Vasudeva being enabled supernaturally to remove the newborn babe to neighbouring Gokul, across the Jumna, which, like the Red Sea of yore, parted itself to afford a dry pathway to the divine refugees. Krishna was brought up in Gokul among the cowherds and his early exploits of a supernatural order also took place there. Consequently he forms the object of especial veneration to all Hindu "Gowalas" at the present day, "Govinda" (the winner of cows), Gopala (the protector of cows) being some of the familiar appellations applied to the deity.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

3,000 PRISONERS IN GALICIA.

CEASELESS BOMBARDMENT BY ALLIES.

FRESH LIGHT ON GERMAN DIPLOMACY.

The Austro-German forces have suffered a serious check in Galicia. All their attacks were repulsed with enormous losses and in some districts they were obliged to retreat precipitately. The Russians delivered a big, successful counter-attack on a wide front and captured 30 guns, 24 machine-guns and 3,000 prisoners.

The Germans are applying the same methods in Poland as in Belgium, Any one appealing to Russian proclamations prohibiting trading with the enemy, will be liable to five years' imprisonment.

The feature of the fighting in the West is the intense artillery action by the Allies on the Western Front. The bombardment continues during the night its constant effective fire against the enemy's trenches, shelters and cantonments.

Owing to the publication of misleading German versions, the British Foreign Office have issued a statement of the Anglo-German negotiations during 1912. The crucial point throughout was that Germany desired to obtain absolute British neutrality in all eventualities.

The first instalment of five millions of Australia's war loan has been oversubscribed.

The Russians' fine defence of Friedrichstadt against von Buelow's blows has excited general admiration.

The fact that the Russians are on the offensive near Dvinsk, on the Missa, on the Vilna and between the Vilna and the Niemen, affords fresh proof that the Russians are undaunted and ever ready to turn upon the Germans whenever the opportunity occurs.

ANDAMANS COMMISSION.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Sanction has been given to the proposals of the Government of India for the reconstruction of the Andaman Commission.

The present self-contained service will disappear and the Island will be officered from various provinces. The officers will work for a limited number of years and then revert to their respective provinces.

This, it is hoped, will place the administration of the Andamans on a progressive basis.

RUSSIANS HITTING BACK.

OFFENSIVE ASSUMED AT SEVERAL POINTS.

RUSSIANS UNDAUNTED.

ENEMY'S CUT-AND-DRIED PLANS UPSET.

UNEXPECTED TEMPORARY CHECK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Russians' fine defence of Friedrichstadt against von Buelow's battering ram has excited general admiration. It shows no sign of weakening. In fact it is seemingly making slight progress in the north.

The fact that the Russians have assumed the offensive against the Germans near Dvinsk affords fresh proof that the Russians are undaunted and ever ready to turn upon the Germans whenever the opportunity offers.

It is noteworthy that Vilna, which the Germans days ago regarded as a ripe plum ready to fall into their hands, is still held by the Russians and the Germans are paying dearly for every inch of advance.

Further south, as far as Pripet the Russians are slowly withdrawing along roads and railways through the marsh country which is practically impassable during the Autumn rains.

The much vaunted offensive against Vladimirvolynsk has seemingly met with an unexpected temporary check, the enemy's altered disposition of the forces meaning that the cut-and-dried plans have been upset. This will involve terrific hardships on the troops in an almost roadless and rail-less enemy country, always exposed to attacks from vigilant rearguards.

SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK IN GALICIA.

3,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 31.

A communiqué says:—

The Russians are holding the offensive on the river Missa, and have repulsed a German attempt to cross the Dvina, north-west of Friedrichstadt.

The Germans who crossed to the right bank have been driven back.

A day and night attack of the Germans on August 29th was supported by a hurricane of artillery fire. They launched several furious attacks against the bridgehead, but all were repulsed, the enemy losing heavily.

The Russians successfully assumed the offensive on the right bank of the river Vilna and continue to hold the offensive between the latter and the Niemen.

The Russians repulsed further attacks in the Ligsk, Sidra and Gorodec regions.

The Russians captured 200 prisoners in repulsing the attacks on August 29th against Svinionka.

The Austro-German troops in Galicia, after a prolonged inactivity, began a series of attacks on August 29th and 30th along the whole front, preceded by a violent bombardment with heavy and light guns.

The attacks were particularly fierce north of Zloczow.

Eight attacks were repulsed in the Pomorzany and Zborow districts and along the Strypa front.

All were repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy, who in some districts were obliged to retreat precipitately.

The Russians delivered a big, successful counter-attack on a wide front and captured thirty guns, twenty-four machine guns and three thousand prisoners, half being Germans.

FIERCE FIGHTING ROUND BRESTLITOVSK.

RUSSIANS' GREAT RESISTANCE ROUND RIGA.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.

The interest in the Eastern theatre centres around Riga and in the fierce Russian attack on General Mackensen eastward of Brestlitovsk.

A Berlin communiqué says that General von Buelow, belonging to Hindenburg's group, is still fighting for the bridgehead at Friedrichstadt on the River Dwina some thirty miles south-eastward of Riga. This is evidence that the Russians are making great resistance there.

ENEMY'S SERIOUS CHECK IN GALICIA.

RUSSIANS' MAGNIFICENT RESISTANCE NEAR RIGA.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.

The Austro-German forces have suffered a serious check in Galicia, northward of the important town of Brezezany.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the progress of their forces in this direction has been arrested at the river Strypa by counter-attacks of strong Russian forces.

Another feature is the magnificent resistance of the Russians south-eastward of Riga against Hindenburg's armies. The Germans have hitherto been unable to force the vital bridgehead southward of Friedrichstadt.

MACKENSEN STILL FIGHTING REAR GUARDS.

GERMAN REPORT.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 31.

A German communiqué indicates that the Germans are creeping towards Grodno and Vilna, but these are still in Russian hands.

The armies of Prince Leopold have crossed the upper Narew, but General Mackensen admits that he is still fighting the Russian rearguards in front of the Pripet marshes.

RUSSIAN POLITICAL LIFE.

REMARKABLE CHANGE SETTING IN.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The remarkable change in Russian political life is shown by the resolution of the Council of the Empire, recommending the inclusion of Labour delegates on committees appointed to supervise Army supplies.

GERMANY'S INFAMOUS PROPOSAL.

BID FOR BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

FRESH LIGHT ON 1912 NEGOTIATIONS

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Owing to the publication of misleading German versions, the British Foreign Office, to-night, issued a statement of the Anglo-German negotiations during 1912.

The crucial point throughout was that Germany desired to obtain absolute British neutrality in all eventualities.

The Foreign Office affirms that the German proposals meant that Germany, in the event of a European conflict, remained free to support her friends but Britain was forbidden to raise a finger in defence of hers. Germany could arrange with Austria to start hostilities, then Germany would support her ally, as actually happened.

Britain, however, firmly refused to use the word neutrality, realising that Germany, if war broke out, would declare that it had been forced upon her, and thus claim Britain's neutrality. Even to-day, in spite of facts, Germany contends that the war was forced upon her.

Sir Edward Grey proposed that Britain should neither make nor join in an unprovoked attack on Germany. He further declared that aggression on Germany in no way entered, nor would enter, into British policy. Nevertheless, the Germans still hankered after a declaration of neutrality, saying that the British formula was insufficient, also intimating that the German navy programme must proceed on the original lines.

Then the negotiations ended with the hope of a mutual reduction of the expenditure on armaments.

BELGIUM AND GERMANY'S CRIME.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Spt. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cables says:—

The newspaper "Van Den Dag" (Amsterdam) concludes an article on the recent English and German statements thus; "The guilt for all the grief that Belgium is undeservedly suffering, rests on the German Government and on that Government alone.

SANTA CLAUS'S PRIVILEGE.

BRITAIN RAISES THE BLOCKADE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.

The British Ambassador has informed the State Department that Britain is prepared to allow passage through the blockade of certain goods purchased in Austria and Germany destined for the American Christmas trade.

DECLINE IN PRICE OF FLOUR.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.

The price of flour has declined one and six pence during the week.

It is now 38 shillings for 280 pounds.

INTENSE ARTILLERY ACTION.

CEASELESS BOMBARDMENT

CONSTANT AND EFFECTIVE FIRE.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The noteworthy feature of the communiqué is the intense artillery action by the Allies on the Western Front.

The communiqué says that the bombardment continues during the night, without notable incidents, its constant effective fire against the enemy's trenches, shelters and cantonments.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS SPREADING.

PARIS, Sept. 1.

The communiqué says: There have been somewhat lively artillery actions in Belgium, Artois, Northern Wovre and the Forest of Apremont.

GERMAN LIQUID-FIRE PROJECTOR.

AN INGENIOUS CONTRIVANCE.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says that a German "quid fire projector captured at Hooge is being examined by the authorities.

It consists of a metal box worn like a havresack with a length of piping, through which coaltar is squirted under great pressure.

It has a remarkable ingenious nozzle containing a wick steeped in a chemical giving a fierce flame which ignites the coaltar.

CARPENTIER MEETS WITH ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The French boxer Carpentier, a member of the Aviation Corps, has met with another accident. He fell while alighting in his machine and fractured his thigh.

BRITAIN AND SWISS NEUTRALITY.

AMERICAN JOURNALIST ARRESTED.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable state:—

An American journalist, named Emerson, who re-entered Switzerland, was immediately arrested for stating in December that the British Minister at Berne had violated Swiss Neutrality by observing Friedrichshaven from the Swiss shore of Lake Constance.

FIGHT WITH A HUGE PYTHON

FOUR BULLETS MAKE NO IMPRESSION

(News Bureau.)

CALICUT, Sept. 1.

The Wynaad correspondent of the "West Coast Reformer" writes:—

On Friday last the coolies in the Achoor Estate heard unusual screams of a monkey on the opposite bank of the stream running close by. They turned and saw a huge python strangling a full grown monkey and hastened to call Mr. T. T. Johnson, dispenser of the Hospital. Mr. Johnson hurried up with a loaded gun and taking aim fired on the fierce reptile. The latter took no notice of the shot and another bullet struck him with no better consequence. The third and fourth bullets followed, but the python was busy devouring the prey, as if in contempt of the bullets. The fifth bullet, however, annoyed the python and the monster raising its head released the prey and sprang into the water. Dashing across the stream, the angry reptile came up to the assailant and tried to crawl up the bank. Mr. Johnson standing firm promptly despatched another bullet, which pierced the python's head. The heavy carcase rolled down the stream and was dragged up by three coolies with great difficulty. On skinning, a bullet wound was seen, but not a single bullet had gone deeper than the skin. The python measured 15 feet and might easily have swallowed a man.

POLAND UNDER GERMAN RULE.

GOVERNOR OF WARSAW'S PROCLAMATION.

BUSINESS FACILITIES FOR GERMANS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Germans are applying in Poland the same methods as in Belgium.

The Governor-General of Warsaw has issued a proclamation that banks and business houses refusing to do business with Germans will be closed and their owners sent to concentration camps.

Anyone appealing to Russian proclamations, prohibiting trading with the enemy, will be liable to five years' imprisonment.

ANOTHER STRONG POSITION CAPTURED.

FURTHER ITALIAN ADVANCE

ROME, Aug. 1.

The communiqué says:—The Italians on the plateau of Arsiere attacked the strong position of Monte Maronia and chased the enemy who thereupon opened a furious artillery fire on the Italians' new positions which were nevertheless held and strengthened.

A detachment of picked Italian sharpshooters approached the enemy's positions at Plava on the middle Isonzo and silenced several machine-guns and trench mortars which had been annoying the Italians for several days.

A further advance is reported at other points, the Italians occupying Austrian trenches and seizing arms and ammunition abandoned by the enemy.

TRENTINO FRONT.

CAPTURE OF ROVERETTO MAY OCCUR ANY DAY.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The "Morning Post" special correspondent on the Trentino front says that Rovereto more perhaps than Trent is the strategic heart of Trentino and the Italian pincers are closing thereon. Its capture may occur any day now.

ITALIAN MUNITIONS ORGANISATION.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" correspondent in Rome states that a decree has been promulgated regulating the production of ammunition in private factories. The organisation has been centralised in the Ministry of War. Workmen can apply to the authorities in case of dispute but are not allowed to cease work.

MONTENEGRINS REPULSE AUSTRIAN ATTACK.

CETTINJE, Aug. 31.

The Montenegrins have repulsed an Austrian infantry attack in the direction of Savino, Brdocole and Trebinji inflicting heavy losses.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR LOAN.

FIRST INSTALMENT OVER-SUBSCRIBED.

MELBOURNE, Aug. 31.

Five millions sterling, the first instalment of the Commonwealth War Loan of twenty millions, have been over-subscribed.

AN AIRMAN'S PAROLE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 1.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables, London August 30:—

It appears that airman Gilbert wrote to the Swiss authorities withdrawing his parole but his letter was undelivered when the escape commenced. Thus Gilbert is obliged to return to captivity. He left Paris yesterday.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN CAUCASUS.

ACTIVITY OF ARMED MOTOR BOATS.

TURKS' BLACK SEA OFFENSIVE DEFEATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The feature of the Russian success in the Caucasus has been the activity of armed motorboats operating on the coast and in the rivers. They have played havoc with the Turkish supplyships and transports.

The Turks attempted an offensive on the Black Sea coast but were defeated with great losses.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's telegrams:—

Friedrichstadt.—In Russia, 50 miles east of Mitau.

Lipsk.—In Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 52 miles S.E. of Slonima.

Gorodec.—In Russia, in the Gov. of Grodno, 10 miles E. of Kobrin.

Zloczow.—In Galicia, 36 miles east of Lemberg.

Pomorzany.—In Galicia, 12 miles south of Zloczow.

Zborow.—In Galicia, near Zloczow.

Dvinsk.—In Russia, 100 miles S.E. of Riga.

Vilna.—In Russia, 430 miles S.W. of Petrograd.

Grodno.—In Poland, 40 miles north-east of Bialystok.

Vladimirvolynsk.—In Poland, 95 miles south of Brestlitovsk.

Brezezany.—In Galicia, 48 miles S.E. of Lemberg.

Riga.—In Russia, on the Dwina, 350 miles S.W. of Petrograd.

Brestlitovsk.—In Poland, 110 miles east of Warsaw.

Hooge.—In Flanders, three miles east of Ypres.

Trebinji.—In Bosnia, 15 miles N.E. of Ragusa.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore has very generously offered a lakh of rupees for the provision of comforts for Indian troops on active service. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

Lt.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, Agent to Governor-General, and Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan, and Miss Ramsay arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Tuesday and Major Keighley, yesterday, as the guests of his Excellency the Viceroy.

Dr. Bishop, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, now on leave is to retire from service immediately, owing to bad health. Mr. L. C. Hodgson, Principal of the Maharaja's College now acting as Director, will be confirmed in the office.

The Hon. Mr. C. Vijiyaraghavachariar left Madras for Simla yesterday evening.

Mr. C. W. Jacob, I.C.S., on termination of his special duty as Assistant Wheat Commissioner, Calcutta, proceeds to Comilla as District Judge almost immediately.

Mr. E. E. Biss, Principal, Dacca College, has been appointed an additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council vice Mr. J. S. Donald, I.C.S., resigned.

CEYLON COURTS MARTIAL.

THE GOVERNOR'S CLEMENCY.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 1.

The Governor of Ceylon has approved of the sentences of penal servitude passed on prisoners tried at the field general Courts Martial held at Patnapur from the 5th to 7th August and at Colombo on the 20th July.

His Excellency has also approved of the sentences of penal servitude passed on all the prisoners before the Veyengoda Court Martial except in the case of three.

In the case of two the sentences were reduced from 14 to 10 years' servitude and the third who was sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 5,000, was ordered to be released on payment of the fine.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY TELEGRAPHIST

(News Bureau.)

... LAHORE, Sept. 1.

A local contemporary learns that on the afternoon of the 24th August an Anglo-Indian telegraphist of the Lahore Telegraph Office assaulted a Hindu time-keeper and gave such severe kicks with his boot on his person that the time-keeper was injured in several places.

The Assistant Civil Surgeon of the Civil Dispensary has certified that the wounds appeared to have been inflicted by the nails of a boot. The doctor has recommended the grant of sick leave to the assaulted time-keeper.

FORAS ROAD ASSAULT CASE.

ACCUSED'S ALLEGATIONS.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER GRANTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate heard the notice matter in which Inspector Smith and Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan were called upon to show cause why the Foras Road assault case in which Allarakhia Aba alias Alaya and Mahomedkhan Jafferkhan were charged with assaulting one Bachu Gova, should not be transferred from the Fourth Presidency Magistrate's Court to that of another Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Weldon, barrister, with Mr. Blunt, solicitor and Mr. Kanuga, appeared for the applicant Allarakhia. Mr. V. F. Vicaji represented the second accused.

Mr. Weldon said the second accused also joined in the application for transfer. The case brought by the complainant against the accused was an absolutely false and got-up case, and the defence would bring a complete alibi. Their main contention was that it was a false case, got up by some persons, one of whom was Mr. Suleman Kasam Mitha. The complainant was one of Mr. Suleman's jackals who had attempted to get money from the first accused. If the case was tried before Mr. Khairaj and if they found that Mr. Suleman was a great personal friend of Mr. Khairaj, then the defence had a right to ask for a transfer of the case. The complainant earned his livelihood by assault cases. He had been put up by men in the background who could not get money from the first accused. These persons went to Mr. Suleman, who sent for the accused to ask him to pay the money. But the accused declined to go go there and he was then threatened. He went to Mr. Fereira, solicitor to ask him to draw up a petition for protection. This was before the alleged assault had taken place, and when the assault was alleged to have taken place, the accused was having consultations with Mr. Fereira, Mr. Kanuga, Mr. Nariman and others.

ACCUSED'S APPREHENSION.

The point, Counsel continued, was not whether the Magistrate had a bias but whether the accused had an apprehension of the existence of such a bias. One of the persons they were going to attack was Mr. Suleman and he was a personal friend of Mr. Khairaj, who had referred to him several cases for arbitration. Besides, after they had applied for a postponement an incident ensued between the Magistrate and the Superintendent of the Division. It might be a perfectly innocent thing. All that the defence said was that the incident took place but it raised an apprehension in the mind of the accused. The case against the accused was not a mere case of mistaken identity but it was a case which had been carefully engineered. There was that meeting at Khorshed Jan's place five minutes before the alleged assault. Khorshed Jan was an intimate friend of Suleman at whose request she had come down.

Mr. Weldon next referred to an incident which, he said, also showed the bias of the Magistrate and about which Mr. Vicaji would tell the Court.

The Magistrate: You say that Mr. Khairaj is a great friend of Mr. Suleman?

Mr. Weldon: He visiits Mr. Suleman's place and is a great personal friend of his. Mr. Suleman is a man of great influence and iis known in his community as "His Excellency."

The Magistrate: The conversation between the Magistrate and the Superintendent may have been about something quite different.

A CASE OF "REDUCTIO AD ABSURDUM."

Mr. Weldon: It might be, but we don't know. It did take place after the application for postponement. It may be innocent but there is the apprehension.

Mr. Weldon quoted sections to show that while the High Court was guided by certain grounds in the matter of transferring cases, the Magistrates had a far more unfettered discretion.

The Magistrate said that in that case it would be a "reductio ad absurdum."

Mr. Weldon said the High Court merely sat as a Court of appeal or of revision. Proceeding, Counsel cited Calcutta cases to show that there might not be actual bias on the part of the Magistrate but an apprehension in the mind of the accused was sufficient for the purpose and it cast no slur whatever on the Magistrate. Counsel asked for a transfer of the case.

Mr. Smith opposed the application. He said the allegations against Mr. Suleman were, so far as Police enquiries showed, groundless. A police constable noticed a crowd near a stable at Foras Road and going up there he found the complainant bleeding. The complainant was removed to the police station and the Hospital, when he made a statement, and the first accused was arrested early in the morning, the second being arrested subsequently. Mr. Suleman had nothing to do with the case which was based upon the evidence of eye-witnesses, and his name had only been dragged in when the defence statement was put in. As regarded the incident in the Court, that had nothing to do with the case. Mr. Meyer had a talk with the Magistrate as regarded some disciplinary action against some police officers in the Court. It was obvious from the accused's statement that the subject matter of the allegations against Mr. Suleman was known to the defence long before, and it therefore seemed strange that they made no application for transfer before then.

WAS IT A PREMEDITATED ASSAULT?

The Magistrate remarked that if the accused consulted Counsel before the assault took place then that went in his favour. Or did the prosecution say that it was a premeditated assault?

Mr. Smith: We can't say that.

The Magistrate: Then is it your case that he went to see his solicitors before committing a premeditated assault, to safeguard his interests?

Mr. Smith: That is our case.

The Magistrate said that if he dismissed the application then he would have to go into the question whether the accused's defence was bona fide or not. The fact that the person attacked by the defence was a friend of the Magistrate ought to be a prima facie ground for transfer.

Mr. Vicaji suggested that the case might be transferred to this Court.

Mr. Smith said that would be unfair to the prosecution as their witnesses would have to come from one end of the town to another.

Mr. Weldon said they would begin from where they had left, so there would be no waste of time.

The Magistrate: Why not transfer the case to the Court of the Second Presidency Magistrate?

Mr. Vicaji said the reason was that Rao Bahadur Setalvad might be called as a witness. Weeks before the present case, Mr. Suleman hadt hreatened to persecute the accused, and Mr. Fereira advised the latter not to send in an application and told him that as Mr. Suleman was a friend of Rao Bahadur Setalvad he (Mr. Fereira) would go and speak to the latter to interfere in his private capacity.

Mr. Vicaji said he saw no reason why the case should be heard at Mazagon when both the Magistrates there complained of congestion of work. Mr. Meyers as a rule did not attend prosecutions in that Court but on that day the moment Mr. Blunt's back had turned, Mahomedkhan, on turning up, found Mr. Meyers standing behind the chair of the judicial clerk and having a *tete-a-tete* with the Magistrate. This was Mr. Meyer's fourth attendance in the case. The complaint about the absence of Police Officers from the Court had been made long before, and why should Mr. Meyers attend the Court on this particular occasion? If the talk was about the discipline of the officers the Magistrate could very well have spoken to Mr. Meyers in open Court. Mr. Vicaji asked the Court to consider the effect which such an incident would have on the mind of a man of the second accused's education, and the matter should be judged from his standpoint. He would mention another incident to show the Magistrate's bias. When the application for postponement was made Mr. Khairaj asked Mr. Blunt to go to the Esplanade Court at once and make an applicatiion for transfer. Mr. Blunt pointed out that it was not possible to do so and cited a case to show that a reasonable time must be given in such matters. It was then that the Magistrate granted a seven-days' postponement. He postponed the case till to-day. Mr. Blunt asked him to give some other date as on the day fixed he had an engagement in Mr. Oliviera's Court. Mr. Khairaj thereupon said that had nothing to do with it. Mr. Vicaji further submitted that the *tete-a-tete* between the Magistrate and Mr. Meyers related to nothing else but this very case. He cited cases to show that a transfer should be granted if it were shown that there was a reasonable apprehension in the accused's mind about the existence of the Magistrate bias.

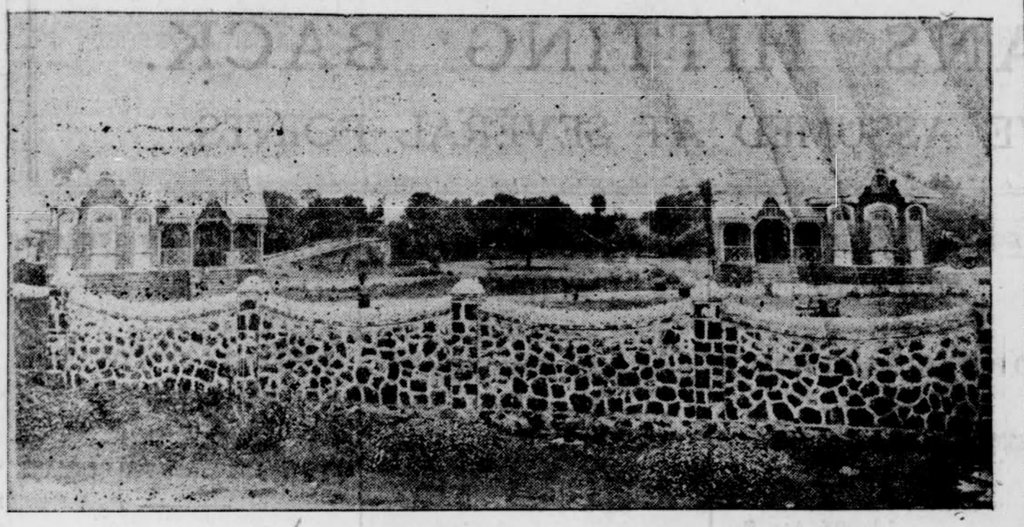
ORDER FOR TRANSFER.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate observed that it had been said that Mr. Suleman was a friend of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, who visited his place that the Magistrate had referred to Mr. Suleman cases for arbitratiion and that he had a talk with Mr. Meyers about the case. The Fourth Presidency Magistrate admitted he was friend of Mr. Suleman but not a particular friend and that he was not a frequent visitor to his place, and said that he had referred only one case to Mr. Suleman for arbitration, and that the conversation with Mr. Meyers was about the discipline of Police officers. Mr. Smith had said the application was unreasonable. Mr. Weldon had cited Calcutta cases about an apprehension in the mind of the accused being a ground for transfer, and Mr. Vicaji had supported that argument. It seemed to the Court that that was the principle which should be applied to this case. It was possible that the whole defence was imaginary, and it was possible that it was a bona fide defence. It was not for the Court to try that now for if it did so, it would have to go into the whole case. Then there would be a fresh trial of the original case and there would thus be an extraordinary waste of time. In view of the fact that Mr. Suleman was a friend of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate and in view of the incident between that Magistrate and Mr. Meyers—though the Court thought the Magistrate's explanation was quite satisfactory—the application for transfer must be granted. He (the Chief Presidency Magistrate), would transfer the case to the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Smith opposed the transfer of the case to the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate, whose client, Mr. Smith added, the first accused had been for a number of years.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate said that in that case he had no option but to transfer the case to his own Court. The case was accordingly transferred to the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

HINDU SANITARIUM AT DEOLALI.



The right wing of Seth Bhagwandas Narotam Sanitarium, Deolali.

The above Sanitarium recently opened at Deolali for the use of Hindus is a sister institution of the one at Versova, erected by the munificence of the late Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas. This Sanitarium at Deolali is situated on Nasik Road and is at a short distance from the Railway station. It occupies an area of about six acres of land, and its whole compound being enclosed by walls, with public roads on its three sides, it has a privacy which will make it peculiarly suitable for the people for whom it is intended. It has been erected at a cost of about Rs. 90,000 out of Rs. 2,00,000 bequeathed by the late Sheth Bhagwandas Narotamdas, the remaining Rs. 1,10,000 having been spent on the Sanitarium at Versova opened in March 1914. The Sanitarium at Deolali consists of two blocks in a big bungalow and four separate small bungalows planned and designed by Mr. A. L. Colaco, L.C.E., A.M.I.C.E.I., and it will thus provide accommodation for six families. Two bungalows are specially reserved for consumptive patients and are separated by an enclosure from the rest of the Sanitarium.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

PENSIONED HAVILDAR COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

The following are the details of the Fyzabad Case in which Harnam Singh, a pensioned Havildar of the 9th Bhopal Infantry, has been committed to the sessions by the Cantonment Magistrate. It is alleged that one Sucha Singh, whose father is serving with his regiment in France, set out for Ludhiana in February in search of recruits for a conspiracy in the Punjab, the object of whic was to wage war against the Government. After visiting Meerut, Benares and other places, Sucha Singh arrived at Fyzabad and approached Harnam Singh with a view to enlist him in the said conspiracy. He also hoped through Harnam Singh to get other recruits from the 9th Infantry Depot at Fyzabad. Subsequently, a parcel containing seditious literature as well as a revolutionary flag (red, blue and yellow) was sent to Harnam Singh by the hand of a youth named Sujan Singh, who was to inform Harnam Singh that the revolution was about to break out and that when that happened he was to raise the flag.

The case for the prosecution is that Harnam Singh not only failed to give infomation of this conspiracy, as he was bound to do under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, but that his actions showed that he had accepted Sucha Singh's invitation and had himself joined the conspiracy.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Government of India have given their general approval to the Calcutta Municipal Bill which has been under consideration for some time.

The details of this measure will not be definitely known until it is introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council but it is understood to be modelled upon the circular letter which the Bengal Government issued outlining the scheme with provision for Moslem representation. There will be a non-official President, a Commissioner of Works and a bigger corporation. This Bill gives effect to the recommendations of the Hobhouse Commission.

A Bill dealing with the Madras Corporation will come up in due course. As regards Rangoon there is no likelihood of any change in the Municipal Committee. There is practically no demand for it.

Mr. Ranojirao, City Magistrate of Bangalore, is engaged in hearing a defamation case brought by Mr. M. K. Krishna Murty Rao against the Manager and Editor of the "Vokkaligar Sangha Patria," a local vernacular paper.

It is understood that the shareholders of the Bangalore "Daily Post" Limited will approach the Hon. British Resident in Mysore with a representation in the matter of Miss Dawson's connection with that paper.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

RESOLUTION TO BE MOVED IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The Hon. Mian Mohomed Shafi has obtained leave to move the following resolution in the Imperial Legislative Council which will come up on the 22nd September:—

This Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a representation be sent through the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India to his Majesty's Government urging that India should, in future, be officially represented in the Imperial Conference.

REPORT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES COMMITTEE.

OPINIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS INVITED.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Sept. 1.

The Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, had instructed all the District Collectors to obtain and send opinions of Municipalities and District Local Boards on the report of the Weights nad Measures Committee by 15th October.

BRAVERY OF SURAT MUNICIPAL WARD INSPECTOR.

SAVES TWO DROWNING MEN.

(News Bureau.)

SURAT, Sept. 1.

A Bhatia youth named Shivji Bahibhai, while bathing in the Tapti River on Monday morning was seen drowning. A Brahmin went to rescue him but he too was swept away in the stream. Mr. Mulshankar Dayaram, a Municipal Ward Inspector, who was on the spot at the time, jumped in the river and brought out both the men alive. Mr. Mulshunker had rescued in this way several persons and had been awarded a certificate from the Royal Humanitarian Society of London.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

At the next meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the Hon. P. Keshava Pillai will move that in order to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization as commended by the Government of India in the recent local Self-Government resolution, a committee of Officials and non.-Officials be appointed to enquire, consider and advise the necessary measure to be adopted for due establishment of village *Panchayats* in this Presidency.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL OF BENGAL

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

The provisional post sanctioned for the present organisation of the offices of the Administration-General and the Official Trustee of Bengal, will expire by the end of this month and the future of these two offices are engaging the attention of the Government of India.

It may recalled that several years ago Mr. Sanders Slater from Bombay was placed on special duty and it was then urged for the combination of both the offices in Bengal, an arrangement which obtains in other provinces.

The Government of India have yet to formulate their definite scheme for the approval of the Secretary of State.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

LLING IN OF LOWLYING LAND AT DADAR.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. N. V. Mandlik, in the chair.

The Committee gave consideration to a letter from Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani, dated 25th June 1915, Stating that he is the owner of a large piece of land at Dadar Road the level of which is lower than that of some of the surrounding land; that the City Improvement Trust has recently raised the level of the road to the east of his land which has made the level of the land comparatively lower than what it was before; that on a requisition from the Deputy Health Officer F Ward, to fill in the land by the 13th April 1915, the work was commenced but could not be completed within the required time owing to the extent of the land and the paucity of labourers, carts and material; that he was thereupon summoned before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on the 18th May 1915 when the Municipal Officer in charge of the case admitted that about 800 cart loads of earth had been deposited on the low ground and that the work was proceeding; that the Magistrate still fined him Rs. 20 for not having completed the work within the stated time; that on the 27th May 1915, the Deputy Health Officer, F Ward, issued another notice against him requiring him to fill in the land up to the level of the surrounding land within 14 days from the service of the notice; that on the 4th June 1915 he represented to the Municipal Commissioner the impracticability of carrying out the requisition within the short time allowed in the notice, and yet a summons asking him to appear before the 2nd Presidency Magistrate on the 29th June 1915 to answer the charge of not having filled in the land by 11th June 1915 was served on him. He submitted that the extent of the land required to be filled in is about 315,360 cubic feet and that having regard to the magnitude of the work and the difficulty of carrying it out a reasonable time, say, six months, may be allowed within which to complete the work. He added that the pressure put upon him by the aforesaid legal proceedings is unjustifiable and amounts to harassment, and forwardedw a copy of the letter addressed by him to the Commissioner.

The Municipal Commissioner in his letter to the Standing Committee stated:—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution, forwarding, for remarks, a copy of a letter from Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani regarding the filling in of his lowlying land at Dadar Road, I have the honour to state that the land to be filled in is about 360' by 292' by 3'. As the place is flooded during the monsoon and becomes a source of serious nuisance to the neighbouring chawls and houses, action was taken in February 1914 to have it filled in to the level of the road. Although correspondence was carried on, the work was not carried out and a notice was served on 2nd February 1915 giving two months' time for the work to be done. As no attempt was made to carry out the work, legal proceedings were taken against the party and the case came on for hearing on 4th May 1915. Between 28th April 1915 and 4th May 1915 only 200 cartloads of earth had been deposited on the land in question and the Magistrate postponed the case to 18th May 1915, to give the party time to complete the work. As nothing was done by him from 5th May 1915 to 18th May 1915 the Magistrate fined him Rs. 20. As no further attempt was made to carry out the requirement, another notice was served on the party on 27th May 1915 and as it was not complied with he was again prosecuted and fined Rs. 30. It will be seen that the party has had a long space of time to carry out the Municipal requisition but he has not done so. The work is now going on but very slowly. As the party puts forward the plea of difficulties on account of the monsoon, time up to 31st October 1915, will be granted on the distinct understanding that the necessary work is completed on or before that date. The work is undoubtedly an extensive and expensive one, but the land will be valuable as soon as it is filled up."

It was resolved to inform Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE "MADRAS TIMES" DEFAMATION SUIT.

DECRETAL AMOUNT DEPOSITED IN COURT PENDING APPEAL.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

At the High Court to-day before Justices Sadasiva Iyer and Napier an application was made to-day by the "Madras Times" Printnig and Publishing Company for the stay of execution on a decree for Rs. 3,000 passed in the defamation suit for Rs. 15,000 brought against the Company by Mr. Rogers. Late Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, pending the disposal of the company's appeal. The appellants stated that should the amount be paid to the respondent before the disposal of the appeal they apprehended difficulty in recovering the same in case they succeeded. Mr. Rogers had neither appointment nor property. The appellants in reply to Mr. Justice Napier submitted that they were ready to deposit the amount in the Court. Counsel for Mr. Rogers agreeing to the course suggested, their Lordships passed orders directing the appellants to deposit the amount in the Court in ten days failing which, the application be considered dismissed.

MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO. LTD. AND THEIR AUDITORS.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report of the last Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., held on 31st ultimo, we shall be obliged by your inserting the following few lines in your esteemed paper so as to remedy the injustice that has been done to us:—

Mr. Tod, the Chairman of the meeting, is reported to have said:—

"It was necessary that an excellent auditor should be an excellent business man. They (meaning the auditors) themselves admitted that it was possible to be indiscreet and they might let out important business details."

We beg to say that we have never admitted that it was possible to be indiscreet and that we might let out important business details. It is just possible that when Mr. Tod said so, he had in mind a passage in one of our letters to the shareholders, and we give below the same verbatim, and no fair-minded man can ever infer therefrom any admission of the description attributed to us by Mr. Tod. The passage runs as follows:—

"We were not given a full and free inspection of the Minute Books, as at the interview we had with the Board on the 5th instant, it was remarked by one of the Directors that if we had such inspection we might unwittingly divulge the Company's secrets to other Companies doing the same business with which we may be connected. We hardly value this opinion, for, a propensity to betray secrets is not the failing of a particular class, but a matter of individual temperament, and an auditor may be as culpable as a director or an employee."

As regards the Auditor's right to the inspection of minute books, you have given publicity to Mr. Tod's opinion on the matter, but you will be so good as to publish the following passages from Professor Dicksee's standard work "Auditing," which speak for themselves:—

"The question frequently arises, and it is the source of no little contention, as to whether an auditor has the right to inspect the Minute Book recording the proceedings at the Board meeting. It is thought however that this right cannot be disputed, inasmuch as it is clearly the duty of the Company Auditor to report on the accounts after having examined "the books of the Company," and certainly the minute Book is a "Book of the Company" inasmuch as it is one of the few books which every Company is required by Status to keep. Theoretically, at least, it is necessary that the Auditor should carefully examine the whole contents of the Minute Book, but in practice it is thought that this rule may frequently be relaxed, and reference only made in respect of items upon which the Auditor is in doubt, or with regard to which he requires further elucidation. It need hardly be added, however, that in this respect,—as with regard to all other matters where the Auditor prefers to take a short cut in his work,—he does so at his own risk, and the risk in this particular connection is that he may fail to become acquainted with some contingent liability or contract that would materially alter his views with reference to the accounts which he is called upon to audit."

"If an Auditor is refused facilities for performing his duties, whether such refusal takes the form of declining to allow him access to any of the "books, accounts, or vouchers of the Company," or to the failure of the Directors or Officers of the Company to give such information or explanation as may be necessary, the Auditor must state in his report that he had not obtained all the information and explanations he has required."

We also beg to refer to the fact that, after the passing of the English Companies Act of 1900 a case was submitted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales to Messrs. R. B. Haldane, Q.C., M.P., C. S. Eady, Q.C., (since Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady), A. R. Kirby, and F. B. Palmer and their joint opinion as regards inspection of Minute Books by Auditors was as follows:—

"In our opinion the words "books of the Company" in section 23 which gives to the Auditor a right of access at all times to the books and accounts and vouchers of the Company, mean all the books not merely the books of accounts of the Company; the words, therefore, include the Minute Books, and letter books."

As regards the item of Rs. 600 referred to in you report, the matter as between us and the Board was settled after much discussion, and we accordingly did not refer to it at all in our report to the shareholders. It would therefore have been advisable and graceful, if Mr. Tod had not raked it up again. In fact the Board had to give in, and include the item in the Balance Sheet.

In addition to inspection of Minute Books, there was one additional matter with reference to which we were not given the necessary information by the Board and we have referred to it in our report to the shareholders. We beg to draw your attention to this fact, as from your report, the reader carries away the wrong impression that the question of minute books was the only point upon which the auditors had based their complaint.—Yours, etc.

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY,
Auditors.

Morarbhai Building Apollo Street, Bombay.
Sept. 1, 1915.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MARINE SUPERINTENDENT OF B.I.S.N. CO.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Aug. 31.

Captain Alexander Mackinlay, Marine Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Co., died last night here at the age of 62, owing to heart failure. The deceased was a well-known figure in Rangoon. Out of respect to the deceased the B. I. S. N. Company's offices were closed to-day.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE BY AN INAMDAR'S WIFE.

VOLUNTARY DESERTION.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

YESUBAI SADASHIVA DESHPANDE v. SADASHIVA GANESH DESHPANDE.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. E. F. Rego, First Class Subordinate Judge of Belgaum, who dismissed the suit.

The appellant Yesubai is the only daughter of her parents. Her father was a Mamlatdar. She is married to the defendant who is an Inamdar. The husband ill-treated his wife for alleged misconduct and married a second wife. The appellant brought this suit to recover twelve years' maintenance at Rs. 25 a month, and future maintenance.

In delivering judgment of the court his Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor observed that this was an appeal by a Hindu wife who sued her husband for separate maintenance. She was defeated in the trial court, because the learned judge there, held, first, that the plaintiff voluntarily deserted her husband, and, secondly, that the unchastity pleaded in bar of the plaintiff's claim was proved. The main object of the appeal was to remove the stigma of unchastity which the lower court had attached to the plaintiff. And here, their Lordships thought the plaintiff was entitled to this court's pronouncement in her favour. The judgment of the learned judge below was upon this point unsatisfactory. For his conclusion was couched in halting and hesitating words: It was not, their Lordships thought, upon such doubtful expressions of opinion that a woman was to be branded as unchaste by the judgment of a court and the learned judge's attention might with advantage be directed to the language of their Lordships of the Privy Council in Nawab Khawja Mahamed v. Nawab Husaini Begum, 12 Bom. L. R. 638, where their Lordships had occasion to comment upon a similar objectionable finding. In the present case the learned judge's excursion into the regions of mere suspicion was more unfortunate because direct ocular testimony was adduced to prove that the appellant was an adultress, and that testimony was expressly disbelieved, and in their Lordships' opinion, very rightly disbelieved, by the learned judge. No attempt had been made in this court to rehabilitate either the ocular witnesses or the witnesses who spoke on vague rumour as to the appellant's character, and, indeed, it was frankly admitted for the respondent that the charge of unchastity could not be pressed. Their Lordships, therefore, in the appellant's interests, disassociated themselves from the learned trial judge' finding upon this point and formally recorded their opinion that there was not upon the record any evidence sufficient to warrant any imputation against the plaintiff's moral character. But in order to succeed the appellant must show that her husband abandoned or deserted or expelled her without justifiable cause. There was no evidence of cruelty but only of desertion. The story of the appellant as regards expulsion was lacking in corroboration. The evidence showed that the appellant, the only daughter of well-to-do parents, was petted and beloved by them. Used to such environments, it was natural that on the introduction of a rival into her house, she should resent the consequences and should refuse to accept that position of submission which the Hindu Law ascribed to a wife so placed. Their Lordships were satisfied on the evidence that it was her natural revolt from that position which led to the quarrel and induced her to leave her husband's house of her own accord. On this point their Lordships agreed with the lower court in holding that the plaintiff was shown voluntarily to have deserted her husband, and on that ground she was disentitled to claim separate maintenance from him.

No order as to costs was made.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the appellant.

Diwan Bahadur Rao appeared for the respondent.

"JAME-JAMSHED" DEFAMATION CASE.

RULE GRANTED.

JEHANGIR BYRAMJI MURZBAN AND PHIROZSHAW J. MURZBAN, *v.* 1 HORMASJI J. BHABHA; 2 PESTONJI, A. WADIA; 3 NANABHAI N. KATRAK, AND 4 SORABJI K. PETIT.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.)

These were two criminal revisional applications and an appeal presented by Mr. Strangman on behalf of Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban proprietor of the "Jame Jamshed" and his son Mr. Pherozeshaw Jahangir Murzban editor and publisher of the said paper to grant a rule.

The applicants were charged before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 5th day of September 1914 with having published a number of articles, contributions and letters in different issues of the said paper which were alleged to be defamatory of the complainants viz., Messrs. Hormusji Jahangir Bhabha, Pestonjee Ardeshir Wadia, Nanabhai Nawroji Katrak and Sorabjee Cowasjee Petit personally and also defamatory of the Zoroastrian Conference, an association comprising 450 members, of which the first named complainant Mr. Bhabha alleged himself to be the president and the other 3 complainants alleged themselves to be the secretaries, and of the members of the said conference.

It was alleged by the complainants in the complaint before the magistrate that they had been authorized by the said conference by a resolution passed at a special general meeting to institute criminal proceedings against the applicants.

After several hearings the magistrate framed a charge of defamation under section 500 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. Jehangir Murzban and his son Pherozeshaw in respect of letters which appeared in the issue of the "Jame Jamshed" dated 16th April 1914 and also framed against Mr. Jehangir Murzban an alternative charge of abetting his son in the commission of the offence of defamation in respect of the said letters and further framed two more charges of defamation against Mr. Pherozeshaw in respect of two articles appearing in the issue of the "Jame Jamshed" of the 20th and 22nd April 1914 respectively. The magistrate after several hearings convicted Mr. Jehangir Murzban along with his son Pherozeshaw on the 15th June 1915 of the offences charged against them and on the 1st charge sentenced them each to pay a fine of Rs. 100. Mr. Pherozeshaw was also sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 250 on each of the two other charges against him.

GROUNDS OF APPEAL.

Mr. Strangman observed that the appeal and the revision applications arose out of the same case and should therefore be heard together. The appellant and the petitioners were charged for defamation by the President and the Secretaries of a determined body known as the Zoroastrian Conference who held advanced views of reform and his clients belonged to the orthodox party. The questions on which the parties were divided was as regards the "juddins" or the admission of alien people into the Parsi Community. The matter was discussed in 1907 and 1908 when Mr. R. D. Tata and some others filed a suit against the members of the Parsi Panchayat and the question of admission of Mrs. R. D. Tata into the Zoroastrian faith came before the public. In 1914 the Dastur of Hyderabad went to Rangoon and admitted two persons into the Zoroastrian Religion, one of them being an issue of a Parsi husband and a "juddin" wife and the other a child of a Parsi wife and a "juddin" husband. Counsel said that his clients looked up to those conversions with detest and certain articles were published in the "Jame-e-Jamshed" paper some of them being in a somewhat violent language.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—You say the language was not defamatory?

Mr. Strangman:—They were outside the ordinary language, no doubt. Having regard to the language they were a fair comment.

Then the two charges relate to the different articles and each of them was a separate offence and ought to have been tried separately. The provisions of section 234 of the Criminal Procedure Code were infringed. The first charge related to the article published on the 16th April 1914 and the second charge related to articles published on the 20th and 22nd April 1914. The trials cannot be held under section 239 of Criminal Procedure Code. It cannot be said that the whole was one transaction.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—Why not?

Mr. Strangman:—Because each transaction was a separate one.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—You say there was no transaction.

Mr. Justice Hayward:—You say that there was no transaction as the articles were published in different issues.

Mr. Strangman:—The articles never formed a transaction even though they were in the same strain.

Mr. Justice Batchelor:—I think the definition of the word "transaction" is stated in a judgment of Mr. Justice Batty. But the illustrations are in your favour.

Mr. Strangman:—The matter is not only an irregularity but an illegality which can not be cured by section 537 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I think this is a sufficient ground for your Lordships to admit the appeals and to issue a rule.

Their Lordships then admitted the appeal and the revisional applications and issued rules.

Mr. Strangman instructed by Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Billimoria appeared for the appellants and the petitioners.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE BETWEEN MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

TRIBHOWANDAS KALYANDAS GAJJAR.—Plaintiff v. E. M. MODY.—Defendant.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 5,624-10-4 from him and for his rendering an account to the plaintiff of the sums due to him in respect of his remuneration from 1st January 1911 to 31st March 1912.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad with Mr. V. F. Taraporevala appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. R. D. Wadia with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

The alleged facts which gave rise to this suit are as follows:—

The plaintiff, Prof. Gajjar is the proprietor of the Techo-Chemical Laboratory at Girgaon. The defendant Edalji Maneckji Modi was a school-friend of the plaintiff and carried on the business of manufacturing and selling chemical products and articles for mills and other industries. Prior to the year 1902, there was another firm called donig the same business, M. M. Battlevala & Co. The plaintiff used to advise this firm and in March 1902 through his influence, both the firms were amalgamated. In an agreement made between the two firms it was mentioned that in consideration of the services the plaintiff had already rendered and was to render to this amalgamated firm, he was to receive as remuneration a certain share of the profits (viz 15 p.c. of the net profits) over and above a fixed allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The period of ten years was fixed as the term of the duration of the partnership. Inter-alia, it was also provided in the agreement, that the firm of M. M. Battlewalla and Co. should keep regular accounts which were to be examined and approved by the plaintiff; that the defendant should manufacture products at his own works under the advice and directions of the plaintiff; that all accounts relating to the manufacture of products should be submitted by the defendant to the plaintiff at the end of every month to be checked and passed by him; that the plaintiff should be the sole arbitrator in case any dispute arose as regards the partnership. The plaintiff continued to render valuable services to the partnership by making important improvements in manufacturing processes and introducing new products; and from time to time till March 1909 the plaintiff had been paid his remuneration and had had accounts regularly rendered to him as provided in the agreement. After March 1909, however, the payment to the plaintiff of the remuneration due to him, was not paid. By some arrangement between the firm of M. M. Bottlewalla & Co. and the defendant, the liability of paying the plaintiff had been taken upon himself by the defendant. In the adjustment of accounts between the two firms, the defendant had always taken credit for the plaintiff's remuneration. The defendant had thus in fact, received the amount payable to the plaintiff from his co-partners and held the same in trust for the plaintiff. After repeated calls of his dues by the plaintiff from the defendant, it was settled at Surat between the two, that the plaintiff's remuneration should be reduced from 15 p.c. to 12½ p. c. of the profits of the partnership. The plaintiff further agreed to give up the monthly allowance of Rs. 100 per month. The defendant, thereupon promised to render to the plaintiff the previous accounts and to satisfy the plaintiff's claims on the new basis, then agreed upon, by monthly instalments of Rs. 500 each. The sum due was Rs. 6,424-10-4 and as against that the plaintiff had received one horse worth Rs. 800 from the defendant. Deducting that price from the sum due, the plaintiff filed the present suit against the defendant to recover from him Rs. 5,624-10-4 with interest and costs.

THE DEFENDANT'S CASE

In his written statement, the defendant submitted that he carried on the business of manufacturing boiler and paint removing compositions and numerous sizing and finishing specialities and that his manufactures had obtained considerable reputation in Bombay and up-country Mills. The defendant admitted the partnership between his firm and the firm of M. M. Battlewalla & Co. but contended that it was untrue to say that the defendant requested the plaintiff to use his influence to bring about the amalgamation of the two firms.

With regard to the agreement and the plaintiff's share, the defendant contended that there was no provision in the agreement for payment of Rs. 100 per month or for the payment of any share in the profits of the partnership to the plaintiff. It was absolutely false that the term of the partnership was fixed at 10 years or that the accounts of the partnership should be examined and approved by the plaintiff. It was also false that the defendant was to manufacture chemical products under the advice and directions of the plaintiff or that the accounts were to be submitted to him. The plaintiff did not give any of the slightest advice to the defendant regarding the manufacture of the boiler composition. In fact he was not capable of giving any advice so far as the said compositions were concerned. The defendant admitted the payment of 15 p. c. of the net profits of the partnership, to the plaintiff; but he contended that that was by way of donation to the Laboratory and not in pursuance of any agreement as alleged by the plaintiff. The defendant, contended that no work of any kind was done by the plaintiff since April 1909, except perhaps analysing boiler feed waters on two or three occasions; he, therefore submitted that the plaintiff's claim was false and the suit should be dismissed with costs.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff holding that the defendant was liable to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 6,424-10-4 less Rs. 800 the price of the horse, also the defendant to pay 12½ p.c. of the net profits of the firm of Messrs. Mody Bottlewalla & Co. from 1st January 1911 to 31st March 1912. Question of costs reserved.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Messrs. Merwanjee Kolah & Co.

Attorneys for the defendant: Messrs. Mulla and Mulla.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

RULE FOR CONTEMPT MADE ABSOLUTE

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF DAMJI HIRJI & OTHERS. INSOLVENTS.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out by the Official Assignee on the 11th of August 1915, against the insolvent Damji Hirji, calling upon him to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of Court committed by him in failing to execute the conveyance of his right title and interest, in his lands and properties at Cutch, as required by the Official Assignee.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the insolvent to show cause against the rule. In showing cause against the rule, Counsel submitted that a similar rule for contempt was taken out against the insolvent by Mr. Sethna, the then Official Assignee, on 20th May 1914. That rule was discharged by his Lordship because the insolvent stated that the Cutch properties were not his but were claimed by one Poorbai (his aunt). Poorbai had filed a suit for recovery of the Cutch properties, but the suit was dismissed by Mr. Justice Macleod and in appeal his decree was upheld. Hence it was that this rule was again taken out by the Official Assignee calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not be committed to jail for contempt for not signing the conveyance of his Cutch properties to the Official Assignee.

Counsel contended that before the insolvent signed the conveyance, he must see it, because he must know what property he was conveying. He had seen the conveyance a year ago. He was entitled to see it before he signed it.

His Lordship made the rule absolute and directed that if the insolvent Damji Hirji did not execute the engrossment annexed to the petition of the Official Assignee on or before 12 o'clock, on Monday next warrant be issued for his arrest and he be committed to jail.

Solicitors for the insolvent:—Messers Daftary, Fereira and Diwan.

APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE SUSPENDED.

JUDGE'S STRICTURES.

IN THE MATTER OF MADHAVRAO PANDURANG NAGWEKAR, Insolvent.

The insolvent, who was the managing agent of the Indian National Co-operative Society, Ltd. (now in liquidation), applied for his discharge. His discharge was opposed by a creditor of his named Sadashiv Raghunath Sule, who appeared in person.

In the report of the Official Assignee it was stated that the insolvent's liabilities to his un-secured creditors were Rs. 11,775-5-10 and to his secured creditors Rs. 33,675. His assets were Rs. 1,405. His secured creditors were three in number, viz., the first, second and third mortgagees of his properties at Lady Jamsetji Road. His assets were not of the value of four annas in a rupee. He was the managing agent of the Indian National Co-operative Society (now in liquidation). The cause of his insolvency was the failure of the society.

On being asked by his Lordship what his own capital was at the time the society was started, the insolvent stated that it was about four to five thousand rupees. The nominal capital of the society was 1 lakh of rupees and the subscribed capital about Rs. 10,000. The public lost their money when the company came to grief in December 1914.

His Lordship suspended the discharge of the insolvent for two years and said that the insolvent was one of the many common swindlers who were at present infesting Bombay and trying to run bogus companies, many of which had come to grief and many of which were still going on.

The insolvent submitted to his Lordship that he had not gained a farthing by starting this society. On the contrary he had lost his own money. He was a Bhandara by caste and a resident of Bombay.

His Lordship told him that the sooner he got rid of his presence from Bombay the better for him.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 3RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar. In the Division Court No. 40.

For Dismissal.

76-15.—Payne & Co, Shaik Jassim bin Mahomed Ibrahim v. Motichand Rupchand, Edgelow G W & Co.

For Consent Decree.

404-13.—Madh K & C, Madanlal Umedram v. Trimbacklal Umedram & ors, Amin & D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

130-13—Captain and V, Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.

368-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V, Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Comr's Report.

98-06.—Crawford B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Salley Mahomed Haji Ahmed Noorani & ors, Payne & Co.

Short Causes.

730-15.—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Maganlal Gangadas Jariwalla.

682-15.—Motichand & D. Balubhai Moolchand v. Kevalram Shivram & ors.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Bliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Khund L & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld. v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Cass. bhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R. Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1020-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanus and ors, Jehangir M and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G, Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Captain & U.

759-15.—Purnanand & Co, Thakar Ratilal Tribhawandas, v. Dave Chaganlal Kalidas, Jam R & D.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman. In the Division Court No. 53.

To Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

1288-14.—Jeh S M & H, Bai Bhicaji & anr v. Peroshaw Jiewanji Kerrawalla, Mer K & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

958-14—Merwanji K and Co, Tribhowandas Kalliandas Gajjar v Edulji Maneckji Mody, Mulla and M, Part heard.

S C 818.15.—Little & Co, Krishna Kenning & Co, a firm, v. J R Miller, M B Chotha.

S. C. 773-15.—Khand L & M, Syed Mahomed Oomer Rahimatalli v. Haji Moosa Haji Mahomed, Sabnis & G.

1000-14—Merwanji K and Co, Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v T M Pardhy & ors, Captain and V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh K & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Narandas Premji, Jeh S. M. & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1489-14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950-13.—Unwalla P & F, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119-14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhai Subhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70-15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ld v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kesavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309-15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Rampertab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Keshavrising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod. In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Causes Short

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vanechand, a firm v. Shriram Fatechand & ors, Bhai K. & G. For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Sarajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukamchand a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Raggura & anr, v. Adaibhai Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14.—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co, In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr, Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fariera Dewan a firm, Mir K & Co.

S C Ct 732-2619-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Birjibhai Warden & ors, v. Bai Samvatbai, widow, Khand L & M.

145-15.—Khand L & M, Bai Samvatbai, widow, v. Kaikhusraoo Behramji Mehta & ors, Jeh M & S.

709-14—Motichand and D, Ranchordas Haridas and anr v Hooseinbai widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

192-15—Sm B and Co, W H Brady and Co, Ltd v S K T Karmappa Mudaliar, Pandia and Co.

1137-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank, Ltd, and anr, Kanga and S.

320-15.—Pandia & Co, Khimji Laxman Chavda & anr, v. Haji Jusub Haji Sidick, Mulla & M.

HINDU-MOSLEM RIOTS AT PATTA.

SENTENCES ENHANCED ON APPEAL.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 1.

In the High Court to-day Justices Tyabjee and Phillips delivered judgment in what is known as Patta Riots Case. In this case, in the course of a riot between the Hindus and Muhammadans of Patta in Chingleput, arising out of a quarrel regarding the payment of seigniorage on betal leaves sold, the accused are alleged to have caused hurt to some Hindus and set fire to and destroyed several Hindu houses. The Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced the accused, 24 in all, to various terms of imprisonment. The accused appealed against it, while the Government put in a revision petition asking for enhancement of sentences.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee in the course of his judgment, severely condemning the action of the accused, remarked that it was pity that 60 houses should be burnt in open daylight in open defiance of the police and confirmed the sentence.

Mr. Justice Phillips remarked that the matter was not merely a sectarian affair but it was also a deliberate defiance of the Civil powers of Government. The offence was premeditated and without immediate provocation. His Lordship awarded an almost general enhancement, remarking that no less than 6 years' rigorous imprisonment was sufficient for the ringleaders. Mr. Justice Tyabjee concurred with Mr. Justice Phillips in the enhancement of the sentences.

DIPLOMATIST'S DEBTS.

DISCHARGE FROM BANKRUPTCY OF SIR V. CORBETT.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on July 21 an order of discharge was granted to Sir Vincent Edwin Henry Corbett, of 6, St. James's-place, London, lately British Minister Resident to the Court of Bavaria. The senior official receiver reported that the debtor failed last April with liabilities £4,080 and assets that had realised £73. He had, however, recently been granted a pension of £700 per annum by the Government, and was willing to set aside a portion of the same for the benefit of the creditors.

For many years prior to March, 1915, when he resigned, the debtor had been in the Diplomatic Service. He attributed his insolvency to his salary and allowances having been insufficient to meet the expenditure attendant upon his official position and to heavy interest on loans, but the official receiver was of opinion that it was also caused by gambling losses, estimated at about £1,000.

The registrar granted a discharge subject to the debtor consenting to a judgment for £4,200, to be satisfied by the setting aside of his surplus income over £500 a year.

(Continued from column 6.)

ashamed to answer when any of my schoolmates question me about my pay.

I wanted to publish all this communication and present a copy to each of my worthy Corporators but you see I am a poor family man and have to pull on my days. You can imagine what punishment I shall have to face when I give out my name to the Controller and to the Municipal Commissioner and for this I have to hesitate for a while until I succeed in securing a more respectable living. I was thinking of doing some business in my spare hours but here again the Commissioner's circular strictly prohibits us the Municipal servants from doing any business or undertaking any other work. So practically we are bound to the Commissioner as his life bound slaves?

Now I beg to close here with an earnest request to the Corporators to move in this matter and try to redress our grievances to some extent at least by increasing the sanction to Rs. 60,000 as proposed by Dr. Sukhia last year, which will partially help to bring up the Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 grade as was suggested by Mr. Edwardes in his time as Commissioner, for which act of kindness the Almighty may bless him with long life and prosperity.—Yours, etc.,

A MUNICIPAL CLERK.

Bombay, Aug. 30.

When your throat is dry and husky, a Zymole Trokey will relieve that disagreeable feeling. Zymole Trokeys give the mouth a cleansed and refreshed sensation. B-1

PAY OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Really we the Municipal Clerks should be much obliged to you for your courtesy in extending for our sake the free use of your valuable columns in connection with their low wages, and I hope you will not withhold at this stage from your benevolent and straightforward policy, but will maintain our cause, which you have so kindly undertaken, and insert this further letter, which I want to put forward in view of the "Big Municipal Budget" which is being prepared by the Controller and the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir, notwithstanding all the representations from the Staff of the different Departments and the letters from the ex-clerks which you so kindly published, the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller do not seem to have taken the least action in the matter of "Revision of Pay" of the poorly paid staff. Yes they have got much more important questions to deal with and cannot spare a few hours for us, who have been subjected to perpetual drudgery for our folly of accepting this civic service and binding ourselves blindfold by subscribing towards the "Pension Fund" at the rate of ½ an anna per Rupee from the hard-earned Rupees Forty a month. And it is a pity that this subject should fail to appeal to the kind and benevolent "City Fathers," who, too, do not seem to have moved in the matter. Do they, the City Fathers require a separate appeal sent on to them to open the subject in their Meetings, and if so, this will serve the purpose and I humbly and respectfully beg of them to extend their liberal hands and spare a few of their valuable moments to see that we, their staff, are kept satisfied with moderate but justifiable remuneration for the hard work we have to do. Each of them is no doubt aware that the efficient work is the outcome of our labour at our desks, whereas they have only to take the trouble of adorning it with their initials. But, whenever there is the least trouble of any kind, who is made the scape-goat?—the poor clerk. The poor fellow is punished for it and the superior, though not taking the precautions at the outset, but taking upon himself the said responsibility by signing his initials, counting his three and four figured salary, passes of scot-free, and when the blame of omission or commission, has the least chance of coming out to the notice of the Corporation, the poor clerk is punished and his name is reported.

In the last year's budget the Corporation sanctioned Rs. 25,000. This amount though seemingly big is, I am afraid, not sufficient to add a couple of rupees more a month per head of the poor clerk up to Rs. 40 grade. I do not blame any of the Corporators for this poor sum on the other hand I and my brethren have to thank them for granting it at once and if it was not for the economic and efficient Controller and the Commissioner this amount would have been Rs. 60,000 as proposed by Dr. Sukhia which would have brought at least some Rs. 6, i.e., an annual increment of Rs. 72 per clerk, which is a grand amount to us poor clerks and which would have rendered a great help to us in these hard days.

You are all aware how the Bazar rates for food stuff and the rent have been going up day by day. Just compare these rates prevailing at present with those of 1906, when this grade of Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 was created by the Benevolent Messrs. Sheppard and Edwards.

Rates 1906.	1915.
Rice ...Rs. 5-8 per Fara.	Rs. 9-0. 63.6 per cent.
Wheat Rs. 5-4 per Fara.	Rs. 8-8. 61.2 per cent.
Dhal ... Rs. 5-0 per Fara.	Rs. 10-0. 100 per cent.
Milk ... As. 2-6 per Seer.	As. 4. 60 per cent.
Ghee ...Rs. 12-0.	Rs. 20. 66.7 per cent.
Fuel ... As. 10 per Roja.	As. 15. 50 per cent.
Sugar ... Rs. 2-4.	Rs. 5-8. 100 per cent.
Green vegetables ½ anna seer,	anna 1 per seer, 100 per cent.
Rent for a room in a Chawl	Rs. 7. Rs. 11. 57 per cent.
Work in the Office	increased to 80 per cent.

And what will these Rs. 2 which are so kindly recommended by the present Controller of the Municipal purse and the benevolent Commissioner would work up to help us and still we do not know how many months and years it will take for the revision to be brought into force.

The proportion of increment in bazar rates is on the average not less than 60 per cent. and the Rs. 2 instalment means 5 per cent. increment. I know the Controller and the Municipal Commissioner will still maintain that the scale of present pay is very liberal and the fluctuations in the rates of the food-stuff, &c., are temporrry and will come to normal when the disturbance in Europe is settled. But I may here draw their attention that all the above referred to rates were prevalent long before the war except that of sugar and this is the only one of the several items and makes very little difference though the rate may come to normal.

In the years past each Department used to provide some sort of allowance or increments for those poorly-paid clerks of long standing. But ever since 1913 the Stereotyped Circular from the Municipal Commissioner re: the Budget proposal is strictly worded that "no proposals for additional staff or increasing of pay or allowance of any kind should be included, in view of the revision of the Schedule," and the Heads of the Departments though they are earnest to see that their clerks should be paid at least rational wages in proportion to the onerous and responsible work they do, have not the least opportunity nor the option to do the least good to their staff, and hence all the labour of poor clerk goes for nothing, and it is quite natural that all the energy and enthusiasm with regard to the work should fade away of their own accord where encouragement and appreciation are wanting. And there are a good many desertions in the Municipality on account of this drawback and these desertions would still continue with multiple force until the scale of pay is revised, or the whole staff is replaced by the second-grade stuff of clerks. From my personal experience, I may say, that there will be at least 10 per cent. desertions if the Corporation would kindly amend their Acts of Pension and Provident Fund" and refund the subscriptions. I am now in the Municipality for the last nine years and am getting Rs. 40 and I am

(Continued in Column 5.)

ON THE RIDGE OF SEDDUL BAHR.

RUSHING THE TURKISH LINES.

IMPETUOUS INFANTRY ATTACKS.

The following letter from a medical officer in the Dardanelles gives a spirited account of the attacks on the Turkish trenches, which were recently described by Sir Ian Hamilton:—

About a week ago, having no special work to do, for I have lost my voluntary job at the Australian Camp through my poisoned arm, which has at last healed up, or, at any rate, very nearly so, I volunteered for anything that was going, and on Sunday morning I was called away to take charge of a fast small ship that was going to Gallipoli to fetch the wounded, as the regular doctor was ill.

We reached Helles on Sunday afternoon, and with my bearers I at once landed, and we marched forward to the dressing station just in the rear of the firing line. It was frightfully dusty and hot, and the whole Peninsula smells. There are a large number of dead bodies lying in a space th ee miles by one, and some of them have been there for weeks, and nobody can go near them, for it is certain death on account of the snipers, even at night to try and bring them in.

Well, the attack was to start early next morning, so there being nothing to do, we put our stretchers at the bottom of a trench and went to sleep on them. I woke up about 4-30 a.m. wet through with the dew and shivering with cold, for my thin khaki is not meant to stand the night dews. However, excitement soon dried and warmed me, for almost at once the artillery behind us began their bombardment.

Over our heads the shells roared and crashed with an ever-increasing, ever-deepening symphony of sound, for behind on the ridge of Seddul Bahr were battery upon battery, and each gun fired 12 times, or more, a minute. Ahead of us and beside me in the trench, the men jumped like children with excitement, and eagerly watched the sand and earth being flung high in the air with the pitiless force of the explosions, and saw the devilish maze of barbed wire melting like snow in a summer sun, under the threshing pelting hail of shrapnel.

THE ORDER TO ADVANCE.

At last the order came to advance, and the men clambered over the parapet, and cheering like a party of boys scampering down the sand into the sea for a bathe, they rushed the Turkish lines. Then the Turks, hitherto silent, opened fire, and soon the space between us and the advanced line was dotted here and there with men whose patriotism had entailed the supreme sacrifice; but these were not many, thank God! and we soon had the living into the trench beside us, easing their pain and staunching the flowing blood. On went the line into the first trench, bayonetting all who remained in it, then up on the next. Away on the right where a sky line ridge ran down from Achi Baba to the Straits, we could see little grey figures stabbing, stabbing, stabbing, as the French made one of their wild impetuous rushes. Soon in front of us all was confusion. The ground was fearfully broken with ravines and trenches criss-crossing in every direction, and all we could make out were men fighting, struggling, wrestling, and running without apparent order or coherence. Then, again, the cheers and thunder of another rush, and a battalion of Scots dashed past us in support of the first line, and they, too, were swallowed up in the wild confusion. By this time my transport was full, and back we went to the base very reluctantly on my part, and the shouts and the rattle of musketry grew fainter and fainter.

About 5 p.m. it ceased, and we were told that we had taken the whole of our objective without, as far as could be seen, much loss, except that the Turks still held about 800 yards on our right.

That night I slept at Seddul Bahr—slept, did I say?—lay down rather, for the Turks made two counter-attacks, and the roar of the fighting never ceased, and, in addition, there was a French battery a bare 100 yards from where I was lying down that kept up a continuous bang, bang, bang, the whole night long. About 4-30 next morning I borrowed a pair of field glasses and went up to the highest point near me to watch. It was very difficult to make out what was going on; after a preliminary bombardment similar to the one the day before, our men swept forward again and took the trenches required; but nothing would stop them, and gathering themselves together they hurled on at the next line beyond, into it, over it, and on at a very strongly-fortified position far in advance of anything we had expected to tackle, but still they took it, and found themselves cut off, for the Turks had swarmed back into the trench they had left, so another battalion was sent to rescue them. They took the trench, and then they too dashed on, and the trench was again occupied behind them, and as I left with my shipload of wounded that afternoon we were making fresh preparations for their relief.

The whole trip was most exciting, and except that I picked up a rotten cold, did me all the good in the world.

P.S.—The surrounded battalions cut their way out that night with very small losses considering their position.

That fearful taste in your mouth, mornings, when you wake up, is most likely caused by constipation. Kasagra cures constipation and leaves your mouth sweet. D-1

EXTENSION OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

LORD CARMICHAEL ON PEOPLE'S CO-OPERATION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 31.

During the course of his monsoon tour H. E. the Governor visited Navadwip (the well-known seat of Sanskrit learning in Bengal and birth-place of Chaitanya) yesterday and in reply to an address said:—"You refer in your address to the resolution of the Government of India on Local Government policy and you express a hope that the view expressed therein will meet will full support and sympathy from my Government. The resolution has been circulated to Commissioners of Divisions and their suggestions for extending Local Self-Government are awaited, but you may rest assured that any proposal for the expansion of Local Self-Government will receive very hearty support from me. I believe that in Bengal an advance in the administration can be made with the assistance and support of the people themselves."

TITLE OF "NITIRANJANA" CONFERRED.

The Pundits of Navadwip have conferred the title of "Nitiranjana" on the Governor, which his Excellency has gracefully accepted. Later on his Excellency visited Krishnagar and is expected to arrive at Calcutta to-morrow.

GERMANY'S MORAL FALL.

LORD CROMER ON THE GROWTH OF NATIONAL PERFIDY.

In the opinion of Lord Cromer, who contributes an article on the moral decline of Germany in the "Spectator," and supports his views by quoting Dr. T. F. A. Smith's "The Soul of Germany," the success of the German arms would encourage immorality and tend to lessen the influence of women and to lower the esteem in which they are held.

Lord Cromer says: "It may be that one of the reasons why the Suffragists in this country have adopted so strong an anti-German attitude is that, with true feminine instinct, they have jumped at conclusions which do not differ widely from those stated above. If this conjecture be correct, one who is a stubborn and wholly unrepentant Anti-Suffragist may perhaps, without offence, be allowed to offer them his congratulations. The issue at stake far transcends in importance the mere question whether women are or are not to vote for Parliamentary candidates. It is one on which Suffragists and Anti-Suffragists may cordially join hands, for not merely the position of women, but the exercise of that legitimate influence which no one in this country is disposed to challenge, are alike involved in the issue."

"Lying," says Dr. Smith, "has always been the foundation-stone of German policy," and Lord Cromer agrees. A vein of duplicity runs through the whole of Prussian statesmanship, and the German nation has been demoralised to the extent of assimilating this duplicity. One of the fruits of this demoralisation is the hateful system of spying. The banishment of truth is one of the principal causes of the collapse of German morals."

Lord Cromer comments on the extraordinary prevalence of crimes of violence in Germany and the growing spirit of brutality, and he believes that since 1870 there has been a marked change for the worse in the behaviour of the officers and men of the German army.

TIPS FROM A FAMOUS ADVOCATE.

SCHEME OF A SPEECH TO THE JURY.

Some very useful hints for the budding advocate are to be found in Sir Edward Clarke's further instalment of his professional reminiscences in the new *Cornhill*—as in the following, for instance: "My cross-examination was careful, but by no means long. It is a very useful rule that you should not cross-examine when you cannot contradict. By provoking a repetition of the story you fix it on the minds of the jury, and you run the risk of mention of some fresh detail which may be a strong, perhaps a conclusive, evidence of its truth. So I cross-examined William Kurr and Mrs. Avis very briefly, although even then one incautious question to Mrs. Avis did me some mischief."

Or take again this: "My speech for Clarke was the most elaborately prepared of all my forensic speeches. . . . My scheme was to throw all my strength into an exordium which might make the jury feel that such an accusation made against a man of stainless reputation and long-continued public service was really incredible. Then when I came to deal, discreetly and not in too great detail, with the serious evidence against him, each of the twelve minds which it was my duty to influence would be predisposed, and even eager, to reject or explain away, or wholly ignore, facts which were inconsistent with the conclusion at which it had already unconsciously arrived. The peroration was intended to sweep away any lingering doubts by the confidence of its rhetorical appeal for an acquittal."

A STORY FROM THE FRONT.

Here a little story from the front (says "La Semaine Litteraire") which is absolutely authentic: The church tower of a certain village in the hands of the enemy proved very annoying to a particular portion of the French trenches. It was decided accordingly that it must be destroyed, and a good artillerist was chosen for the purpose. He accordingly addressed himself to his task, and, having taken careful aim, succeeded eventually in levelling the tower by a well-directed shot. Congratulations followed—to which the gunner replied: "You would felicitate me all the more perhaps, although there is little need for congratulation, if you knew what I am in civilian life." "How do you mean—what are you?" "I am a priest."

PROTECTIONS AGAINST POISONOUS GASES.

Reproduced from the "Bystander."

Engaged in the protection of their throats and nostrils against poison gases.

CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Aug. 30.

KILLED.

Lieut. R. K. Stirling Royal Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. E. J. Suppe, West Ridings.
Lieut. H. T. Richardson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. A. A. Webster, Gordons.

DIED.

Lieut. A. Wilson, Engineers.

WOUNDED.

Captain E. A. Godfrey, Royal Scots.
Captain E. R. Oakden, Sherwoods.
Captain H. M. Sarmon, South Wales Borderers.
Lieut. M. C. Law, West Ridings.
Lieut. G. H. Osborne, South Staffords.
Lieut. G. Richards, North Staffords.
Lieut. C. B. Startin, North Staffords.
Lieut. N. S. Temple, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. A. W. Goolden, East Surreys.
Sec.-Lieut. W. S. Stretton, Warwicks.
Sec.-Lieut. F. G. Yarley, North Staffords.

MISSING.

Sec.-Lieut. C. Gallie, Scots Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. M. Wallace, Rifle Brigade.

KILLED.

Major W. Eastwood, Irish Rifles.
Captain J. V. Dunn, Munster Fusiliers.
Capt. J. G. Gowan, Essex.
Capt. P. H. Hickman, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt. G. Rige-Leschallas, Dublin Fusiliers.
Capt. G. D. Pringle, East Yorkshires.
Capt. R. P. Tobin, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. G. W. Burrowes, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. M. J. FitzGibbon, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. K. E. O'Duffy, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. J. Russell, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieut. E. J. Hickman, Essex.
Lieut. J. H. Levis, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. A. W. Richardson, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. E. T. Weatherill, Dublin Fusiliers.
Sec.-Lieut. W. H. Good, Munster Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. J. Howells, Welsh Regiment.

DIED.

Lieut. C. H. Lambert, Army Veterinary Corps.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

KILLED.

Lieut.-Col. A. H. Daukes, South Staffords.
Major F. T. C. Hill, York and Lancasters.
Major F. C. Marsh, Border Regiment.
Captain T. P. Black, Sherwoods.
Captain A. W. Carnthers-Little, Dorsets.
Capt. C. A. Cuningham, Border Regiment.
Capt. A. Denton, Essex.
Capt. B. V. Falle, Irish Fusiliers.
Capt. W. J. Hartley, Irish Fusliiers.
Capt. H. N. Le Marchant, Dorsets.
Capt. G. L. Lloyd, Dorsets.
Capt. B. McAuley, Border Regiment.
Capt. H. C. Marten, South Staffords.
Capt. C. M. Morris, South Staffords.
Capt. G. A. Paton, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Capt. C. D. Randall, Sherwoods.
Capt. A. F. C. Rutherfoord, Border Regiment.
Capt. R. D. Squires, Sherwoods.
Capt. L. D. Townsend, South Staffords.
Lieut. H. Arnold, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. H. P. Carey, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. A. Dixon, Border Regiment.
Lieut. S. Eason, Dorsets.
Lieut. A. Ewin, Sherwoods.
Lieut. R. P. Gilbanks Border Regiment.
Lieut. W. C. Mayo, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. A. Moore, South Staffords.
Lieut. N. Oxland, Border Regiment.
Lieut. A. G. Wills, Sherwoods.
Lieut. S. K. Wright, West Ridings.
Lieut. C. Crosley, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. C. R. Darwell, Border Regiment.
Lieut. G. K. Leach, Border Regiment.
Lieut. G. F. Dobbin, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. J. McCausland, Border Regiment.
Lieut. S. Morris, Yorkshires.
Lieut. W. S. Oliver, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieut. W. West, Sherwoods.
Sec.-Lieut. G. A. Collingwood, Border Regiment.

NOW KILLED.

Lieut. L. D. Cooke, Dorsets.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. S. G. Jurgens, Royal Lancasters.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. J. H. Schute, Irish Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION: WOUNDED.

Lieut. C. H. Famar, Londons, not Parmar.

LONDON, Aug. 30.

The following casualties are announced:—

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED.

Brigadier-General E. A. Cowans.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Bradford, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. Downing, Dublin Fusiliers.
Major A. S. Murray, Sherwoods.
Major E. S. Weldon, Dorsets.
Major G. A. Yool, South Staffords.
Major H. P. Cowell, Artillery.
Captain G. Disney, Essex.
Captain D. L. Elder, Scottish Borderers.
Captain R. H. Lorie, Irish Rifles.
Captain E. M. MacIlwaine, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain R. O. Mansergh, Irish Rifles.
Captain S. D. Page, Norfolks.
Captain G. Shenstone, Essex.
Captain W. Smith, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain H. T. Argent, Essex.
Captain H. Chapman, Yorkshires.
Captain A. P. Garnier Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain A. F. Horton, Dorsets.
Captain H. Johnson, Border Regiment.
Captain G. E. Meugens, Manchester.
Captain H. L. Mills, Sherwoods.
Captain H. L. Wright, Northamptons.
Lieutenant J. F. Batsford, Essex.
Lieutenant S. P. Bedson, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant T. W. Brogden, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant D. Campbell, Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant D. D. Dale, Essex.
Lieutenant D. R. Drysdale, Dorsets.
Lieutenant G. M. Emery, Essex.
Lieutenant C. B. Girvin, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. T. Glynn, Artillery.
Lieutenant J. D. Jones, Medicals.
Lieutenant R. E. Lawler, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. E. McClelland, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant W. Magner, Medicals.
Lieutenant N. Matthews, Medicals.
Lieutenant R. L. Murray, Northamptons.
Lieutenant H. L. Powell, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant R. W. Thurgar, Norfolks.
Lieutenant T. T. Verschoyle, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant E. D. Basden, Sherwoods.
Lieutenant T. E. Best, West Ridings.
Lieutenant J. A. Blood, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant B. F. Crewdson, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant A. L. Gregg, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant L. Tolerton, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant P. C. Tudor-Craig, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. H. Walker, West Ridings.
Lieutenant W. A. Welsh, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant J. R. Adams, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant J. C. Banks, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. L. Clover, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. T. Comerford, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, Norfolks.
Second-Lieutenant A. G. Grant, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant J. Murray, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieutenant J. W. Rathbone, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant E. A. Small, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant A. C. Spicer, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. Squires, South Staffords.
Second-Lieutenant T. A. Straughan, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. H. Wood, Norfolks.
Second-Lieut. F. C. Brown, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. W. R. Egan, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. B. W. Florey, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. J. C. Harrison, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. G. F. Henston, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Lane, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. E. Lewis, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. Smith, Dorsets.

MISSING.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Moore, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Johnston, West Ridings.
Major A. M. Caulfield, Border Regiment.
Major H. P. Travers, West Ridings.
Major A. E. Fennings, York and Lancasters.
Captain H. Dyson, West Ridings.
Captain G. Legge, South Staffords.
Captain J. B. Grant, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain R. G. Raw, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. Huggard, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant S. Jalland, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. A. E. Allies, Welsh Fusiliers.
Lieut. A. J. Shaw-Hellier, South Staffords.
Second-Lieut. R. Turner, Essex.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Whitfield, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut. E. C. Elmhirst, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Newman, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. P. Wilson, East Yorkshires.

MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Second-Lieutenant A. G. Crichton, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant F. C. Raymond, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. C. Watson, Hampshires.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut. W. C. Nesbitt, Dublin Fusiliers.

HER LIFE FOR A DRESS.

TRAGIC OUTCOME OF JEALOUS QUARREL

The manner in which a woman lost her life in attempting to recover a new costume which had been thrown into a river by a jealous lover was described at an inquest held on Saturday Aug. 7, at Pontllanfraith in connection with the death of Ada Attwood, and after a verdict of death by drowning had been returned the corner said: "There are some women who count their dresses more than their reputations."

Eli Williams, a plasterer's labourer, gave evidence that he had lived at Argoed for 15 months with Ada Attwood, who was single. He had suspicion respecting her movements. He rushed to his lodgings, got a costume he had bought for her the previous day, and endeavoured to dispose of it. He failed to sell it, and returned to the house. The woman followed him, and he seized the garment and rushed out of the house with the intention of going away from her altogether. On the bridge crossing the river she overtook him, struck him in the face, and asked him if he intended throwing the clothing into the river. He broke away from her, and, mad with jealousy, threw the costume into the water, and ran off. Hearing screams, he looked back, and saw Attwood struggling in the river, which was in flood and he ran back. She was being rapidly washed away, and he sprang in and endeavoured to save her. He failed, however, and was rapidly being carried away when he was rescued. The woman was drowned.

A MAN OF MANY WOUNDS.

YOUNG AUSTRALIAN'S AMAZING EXPERIENCE.

Private David Crosby, a Liverpool Australian, who was one of the first batch to join the Queensland Volunteers, and is at present in Liverpool, affords a most amazing case of wounds without death, says the "Manchester Guardian." During a three hours' charge in Gallipoli he sustained the following injuries:—A bayonet wound eighteen inches long in the abdomen, shot through the groin, shot through the right elbow and wrist, a broken finger, a fractured knee, a bullet at present embedded in the chest, which can easily be fingered, and a bullet in the liver. He is now about to report himself at hospital to undergo two operations.

Young Crosby, a native of Liverpool, whose family now resides at Woolton Road, Garston, is 22 years of age. He went out to Australia four years ago, and joined the Volunteers on August 5 last. He was in action on August 16 at the capture of Dabon, one of the German possessions in the Pacific. He went on to Egypt and then the Dardanelles, being in the second boat that landed on the beach of Gallipoli in a hail of lead. Through this he passed almost without a scratch, and it was on May 20, within a period of threee hours, that he sustained his terrible injuries. A man who saved his life was killed by the same bayonet that wounded Crosby. With all these injuries this brave young soldier lay in agony on the battlefield for 28 hours and was eventually dragged to a place of shelter by a man whose leg was broken.

ANZAC TROOPS IN GALLIPOLI

LIFE IN UNDERGROUND TRENCHES.

The positions occupied by the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps remain practically the same to-day as when I last visited them some six weeks ago, wrote Mr. E. Ashmead-Bartlett, from the Dardanelles on July 16. The area of ground occupied has not been materially extended, except along the sea shore towards the north, where an advanced post has been thrown out some 2,000 yards. But the interior of the position would hardly be recognized now by those who knew it after the first landing four months ago.

From the very first the Colonials realized the nature of their task, and have concentrated all their efforts on making their fire trenches impregnable. From these they have never yet been driven, and the period of danger may now be said to be passed. They have sometimes lost a section of a trench, but the Turks have invariably been driven out again with heavy loss.

QUINN'S POST.

I have in previous dispatches described the Shrapnel Valley, which runs up the centre of the position, dividing the outer from the inner perimeter of defence. Our outer line does not form a complete semi-circle, for the Turks hold a section right at the top of the valley. Six weeks ago it was an extremely unpleasant visit to Quinn's, Courtney's, and Pope's Posts, but to-day the indefatigable energy of the men from "down under" has changed all this, and it is possible to reach the fire trenches in comparative safety. In addition, the New Zealanders and the Australians, who are now holding this section of the line, have obtained such a fire supremacy over the Turks that they no longer dare expose themselves for a second over their parapets.

For a long period Quinn's Post was sometimes occupied and sometimes a no-man's land, with both sides waiting for a suitable opportunity to seize it and hold it. It was skilled miners of the New Zealand Brigade who finally got possession of it for good, and who have held it ever since.

As it was impossible to live above ground they proceeded to dig underground and these underground trenches are very popular with the men, for they are cool and shaded and the cover is excellent. It is an extraordinary sight that meets the eye if you look through the periscopes along any section of the line embraced by Pope's, Quinn's, and Courtney's Posts. A maze of trenches and barbed wire confront you only a few yards away, and scattered over the neutral ground is all the customary debris of war, including many of the enemy's dead who have fallen in the numerous local attacks on these positions. Yet, in spite of the enemy's proximity, you do not see a man, and at times you believe the positions must be deserted.

I have frequently referred in the past to the amazing physique of these Australian and New Zealand troops. Certainly no European nation has anything to compare with them. The Prussian Guard may be picked men, but they are fat and ungainly, whereas the Colonials are great, big-limbed athletes, without a pound of superfluous flesh among the lot after four months of active service.

They work as a rule in little groups drawn together by home ties or a mutual regard which has sprung up in the trenches or on the battlefield. These groups discipline themselves. Supposing stores have to be carried up from the beach or water taken to the trenches. A group told off for this purpose will not march smartly down under an officer or N.C. O. and carry out his orders as to how it shall be done. They saunter down slowly and sit down and light a pipe, contemplating the work before them. There is very likely a millionaire, a cowboy, a doctor, and a clerk present.

DISLIKE OF CLOTHES.

Each gang has its unofficial leader, who has come to be recognized by the others, and after a time he will rise slowly and say, "Well, boys' it's got to be done, so the quicker we get it over the better." Then they start in and work like niggers, never stopping or slacking until it is finished. The other day a group of four millionaires were working at a mineshaft. The task was not done when another regiment came to relieve the one to which they belonged. These four men refused to go down with their battalion until they had finished their job, as they wished it to be known as their job and no one else's.

Another peculiarity of the Colonial soldier which distinguishes him in a marked degree from our own men is his dislike of clothes. To find an Australian now wearing anything except a pair of "shorts" is extremely rare.

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THE GALICIAN CAMPAIGN.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN MANŒUVRES,

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FIVE ARMIES

"The Times" publishes the following interesting despatch sent from Galicia at the end of July by Mr. Stanley Washburn, its Special Correspondent with the Russian forces. In it he endeavours to trace in outline the causes and effects of the German drive in Galicia.

It has been tolerably apparent from the beginning of the war that Warsaw was increasingly the German objective. Attempts from the north and in the centre failed absolutely, the latter both in October and in January-February and the former in September and in March. The fall of Przemysl and the Russian advance in the Carpathians, with the even greater menace on the Hungarian plain by the army operating in the Bukowina, were threatening Austria with absolute collapse. The movement of the extreme Eastern Army with its drives further and further towards Hungary is said to have brought that country to the verge of demanding openly an independent peace. All these causes rendered it necessary for Germany to do something for Austria. By clearing out Galicia she hoped not only to restore to her broken ally some hope and spirit, but no doubt calculated that by the time she had done this she would be sufficiently far east and south of Warsaw to threaten it from the south and rear and possibly cause its abandonment without a real battle near the city at all. Many people here believe that the Germans want merely to secure and hold the line of the Vistula and Galicia and then concentrate all their attention on the West.

After the echoes of the fighting north of Warsaw in February and March had died away it became clear that there would soon be another blow in some other quarter. Russia, as I have so often pointed out, has an enormous line. She cannot be in strength at every point, and though she saw for several weeks that the Germans were concentrating on the Dunajec line in Galicia she could not reinforce it sufficiently to hold it without weakening other points more vital. As a matter of fact under the conditions which actually developed there she could not have held it, nor I think could any other army. Certainly the world has never known anything that has even approximated the force of the German attack which was launched against one Russian Army.

STRENGTH OF THE GERMANS.

The total number of German corps sent for this task is uncertain. I have been given from high quarters estimates differing very widely. Perhaps 16 corps is not far from the actual number, though probably reinforcements and extra divisions swelled the total. However, the details at this time are immaterial. The main point is that the Russians were entirely outnumbered in men, guns, and ammunition. The statements about the number of German massed guns also vary. Certainly they had not fewer than 2,000 guns equal to or exceeding 8in. types. These were concentrated on the front held by three or four corps of the devoted Dunajec Army. Men who know have told me that what followed was indescribable. I have not heard that there was any panic or attempt to retreat on the part of the troops. In characteristic Russian fashion they remained. For miles behind the line the torn up ground was covered with mangled bodies and fragments of shells. It is currently stated that the Germans fired 700,000 shells in three hours. The general commanding has been much criticized because he had not a well prepared second line of trenches. As a matter of fact it would have made little difference to the result except to have delayed the advance a few days. The German machine had been preparing for two months, and everything was running smoothly, troops, munitions, and supplies being forwarded with precision and regularity. Russia was outclassed in everything except bravery. In this respect neither the German nor any other army can claim superiority.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

With the centre literally cut away, the key-stone of the Russian line had been pulled out, and nothing remained but to retire. Five Russian armies were involved. Beginning on the right —— was then entirely in Poland on the Nida river. His army has been usually successful, and always full of fight, and it retired simply to conform with the Russian line as a whole. I have described in an earlier article how he accounted for between 20,000 and 30,000 of the German and Austrian troops. It is unnecessary to say more at present than that his army is in a good position and stronger and more spirited than ever. What was left of the unfortunate army of the Dunajec, whose commander and number are as well known in England as here, began to fall back on the San, tearing up railways and fighting rearguard actions.

In the meantime the Army of ——, which up to this time had never been defeated, was well through the Carpathians and going strong. The crumbling of their right neighbour left them in a terrible plight, and only skilful and rapid manœuvring got them back out of the passes in time to regain touch with the fragments of the retreating centre, which by the time it reached the San was supplied with reinforcements and some ammunition.

——'s right tried to hold Przemsyl, but as the commander himself assured me there was nothing left of the fortifications. Moreover, I understand that further retirements of the next army kept exposing his flank and made it imperative for the whole force to begin its retreat towards the Russian frontier. I have every reason to believe that the Russian plan to retire to their own frontier was decided on when they lost Przemsyl, and that the battles on the Grodek line round Lwow were merely rearguard actions. In any event I do know that while the fighting was still in progress on the San, and just when Przemysl was taken, work was begun on a permanent line of defence south of Lublin and Cholm. Everything then that took place between the San and the present line must, I think, be considered as Russian policy and not as a defeat.

Next to the army of —— is that Army which had been making excellent headway in the Eastern Carpathians. It, too, was attacked with terrible energy, but independently could probably have held on indefinitely. In any case it never moved until the retirement of all the other armies west of it rendered its position untenable. The German and Austrian communiques have constantly discussed the defeat of this army. The world will realize how badly it was demoralized when it learns that in six weeks from Stry to the Zlota Lipa it captured 53,000 prisoners.

BLACKPOOL ADVENTURESS.

POSED AS MRS. CADBURY'S DAUGHTER.

The doing of a young adventuress were revealed at the Blackpool Police Court on Aug. 5, when Vera Rothery, alias Doris Cadbury, aged 22, was brought up on three charges of false pretences, says the "Manchester Guardian."

Chief Constable Pringle stated that the defendant went to Blackpool on July 2 and engaged a room at the Hotel Metropole, entering her name in the visitors' book as Doris Cadbury, Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham. It was on this representation that she was allowed to have a room. She remained at the hotel for some time, and on July 9 her account was presented, but it was not paid. On the following day the manager of the hotel received a telephone message from a person representing herself as Mrs. Cadbury, mother of the lady staying at the hotel. The manager gave the message to the girl, who said she had had a telegram from her mother saying "Don't come home; I have arranged everything." On the 15th July the manager received another telephone message purporting to come from Mrs. Cadbury asking how her daughter was, and if she was happy. She asked the manager to persuade her daughter to stay another week. On the following morning inquiries began to be made by local tradesmen who had supplied goods to the defendant on the representation that she was Miss Doris Cadbury, daughter of Mr. Cadbury, the chocolate manufacturer presenting her card with the address Manor House, Northfield, Birmingham. This aroused the suspicions of the manager, who got into communication with Mrs. Cadbury at Manor House, and found that the defendant was not her daughter, and that her statements were not true. The police were informed, and the defendant was traced to Windermere, where it was found she had committed similar offences, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in each of two cases.

Mr. Brown, manager of the Hotel Metropole, said the amount for food and apartments obtained at the hotel by the defendant was valued at £11. 4s.

The other charges preferred against the defendant were of obtaining boots, &c. to the value of £4, 3s. 11d. from Harry Speak, Lytham Street, and £1 from Jennie Lowe, chambermaid at the Hotel Metropole. The Chief Constable said there were six other charges of obtaining goods from tradespeople to the value of £42. 18s. 3d.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the three charges, and the Chief Constable informed the Bench that the defendant was sent to an industrial school at Croydon in January, 1909, for three years, and in 1912 to a Borstal institution for two years. She belonged to London and was 22 years of age.

The magistrates committed the defendant to prison for four months in each of the first two cases and three months in the third case, the sentences to run concurrently.

MOTORISTS AND THE WAR.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Automobile Association and Motor Union, at the Hotel Cecil, Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks, M.P. referred to the splendid part which the Association had played and were playing in the war.

Almost very member of the Association, he said, had placed himself or his car at the disposal of the authorities. The staff itself had, almost to a man, volunteered for service at the Front, and over 300 of them had joined the Forces. At the present time there was not a man wearing the livery and badge of the Association on the road who was of military age, save such as were for reasons of health unfit for service.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks referred to the services rendered by the members in the transport of wounded, in the gifts of motor ambulances, the aid given to recruiting, etc., and to the fact that £24,000 had been invested by the Association in the War Loan.

It is reported that the conductors of the "Hamdard", of Mr. Mahomad Ali, have informed the authorities that they would in no case run that paper till the censorship is removed. This means that the "Hamdard" should cease publication for the present.

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SIR E. CARSON ON UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

ADDITIONAL BURDEN OF RUSSIAN RETREAT.

CONFIDENCE IN LORD KITCHENER.

Sir Edward Carson was the principal speaker at the "anniversary" meeting at Hove held on August 4 at the Town Hall.

Sir Edward said he was one of those who believed firmly that the public ought to know the whole truth, and, referring to the optimists whom he met, said the optimist that he wanted was the one who understood the difficulties and the dangers of the situation—the man who had realised from knowledge, and who knew that in the long run his country could not and dare not be beaten. (Cheers.) Reviewing the efforts of the Allies, the Attorney-General said for a whole year the Russians had relieved for us the situation in the west and had fought against great odds with all too little preparation against a foe so thoroughly organised that nothing had been left to chance. "In the retreat at the present moment," continued Sir Edward, "they have won perhaps more honour than they ever found on the offensive. (Cheers.) We firmly believe that an army which has not yet and will not meet with disaster will come back again to help us with a heroism unequalled in the annals of history." (Cheers.)

THE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF RUSSIAN HELP.

But it was idle to pretend that the situation was the same as it was one or two months ago. We could not but recognise that even the temporary suspension of Russia's help laid a great and additional burden upon the efforts that we must make. We fought the battle all through the year with her help. We might to a large extent have to go on without her help, and still we had before us the task that we were determined to fulfil—to drive out of Belgium and out of France "every German that at the present moment desolates and insults their soil." (Cheers.)

After referring to the struggle at the Dardanelles, Sir Edward said: "Do not let us, for God's sake, minimise the work before us. We must as a nation ask ourselves this: Are we doing everything that is possible to surmount these gigantic and Herculean difficulties? I suppose you think we are doing a great deal, but what are France and Russia doing? At the present time every man and woman in France and Russia is at war. What I want is that every man and woman in this United Kingdom and Empire should be at war." (Loud cheers.) This nation had never been accustomed to discipline and organisation probably from our determination to maintain the ideas of liberty and our love of peace, but those ideals were only suited to times of peace and were of no use when the whole world was ablaze with war. We must educate ourselves to a due sense of proportion, and men who were in employments vital to the war must begin to learn that they were disciplined soldiers in the fight just as much as the men in the trenches—far more uncomfortable than they were. (Cheers.)

UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

How could a logical distinction be drawn between the man in the trenches momentarily risking his life and the man in the workshop supplying him with the munitions? If the men in the workshops would only think of it, how could they reconcile it to their consciences to imagine that we could go on with the idea that if the man in the trenches "downed tools" he would be shot, while if the man in the workshop "downed tools" he expected his wages to be raised? It was the duty of any man who professed to try and lead to appeal to these men, not on miserable personal grounds, and to ask them whether they were going on with this course of action when it caused not merely the loss of money, but the loss of their brothers fighting for them while they were wrangling for petty rules. (Cheers.) He said exactly the same to employers who wanted to make money out of the war. (Cheers.) Rich and poor, employer and employed, must learn during a crisis of this kind that if we wanted a short and successful conclusion to the war we must all submit to the discipline of the State equally with the man in the trenches. (Cheers.)

Referring to the arguments used against universal service, Sir Edward said that when he spoke of universal service he did not necessarily think of a man joining a regiment. He meant universal service in the sense of being able to place every man in the country to the best advantage. (Cheers.) He asked those who said that under no circumstances would they ever agree to compulsory universal service: "If you are told that you cannot win the war without it, do you still say the same thing?" This country, he continued, has made up its mind that it is going to win—(cheers),—and it is going to be less scrupulous in observing the old traditional methods which were good enough in times of of peace, but which are absolutely futile in war. (Cheers.)

LORD KITCHENER AND THE FUTURE.

There was one man in the country, at all events, on whom the country looked with absolute confidence to do everything that was necessary to finish the war—Lord Kitchener. (Cheers.) That confidence was a great asset—perhaps the greatest asset at the present moment. "I think little of the men or coterie of men or papers—(cheers)—who try to shake the confidence and belief of the people in Lord Kitchener—(cheers),—and I desire to say this emphatically, that there is no single step in the organisation of the country for the objects of the war which Lord Kitchener would ask us for that he would not get within a few hours. (Cheers.) He hoped that such methods as were necessary would never from any political idea or purpose be postponed one hour beyond the time when Lord Kitchener wished them.

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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

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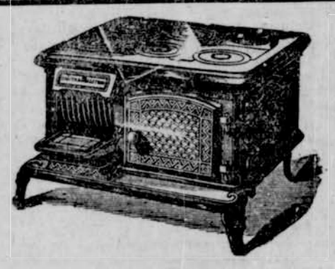

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